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*COLONIAL REPORTS*

Sierra Leone  
1953

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# COLONIAL OFFICE

# REPORT ON

# SIERRA LEONE

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1953

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## PART I

### General Review

IN COMMON with all colonial territories, Sierra Leone celebrated the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in June. Even in the remotest districts, church services, parades, entertainments for children, and the opening of recreation grounds formed part of the local celebrations. In the gaily decorated capital city of Freetown, the Deep-Water Quay was renamed, with Her Majesty's gracious permission, the Queen Elizabeth II Quay by the Governor, and throughout the city large crowds heard open-air broadcasts of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

In December, 1952 the Legislative Council had recommended that the time had come for the allocation of portfolios to members of the Executive Council. The Governor put forward proposals for the introduction of a ministerial system and these were accepted by the Secretary of State in February, 1953. Amendments to the constitutional instruments were brought into force on 16th April. Ministers were then appointed and assumed their portfolios in May. At the end of the year the Hon. E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E., formerly a Puisne Judge and for many years before his appointment to the judiciary an appointed Member of the Legislative Council, was installed as Vice-President of the Legislative Council.

Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G., retired from the Governorship in February, and was succeeded by Sir Robert de Zouche Hall, K.C.M.G., formerly Member for Local Government in Tanganyika, who assumed duty in April.

The Commission appointed in November, 1952, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Sinker, to review the structure, salaries and conditions of the Sierra Leone Civil Service, presented its report early in the year and this was subsequently adopted, with minor modifications.

A number of distinguished visitors, including the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Archbishop of West Africa and Mr. A. Caseley-Hayford, Minister of Agriculture in the Gold Coast, visited Sierra Leone during the year.

In November H.M.S. *Euryalus*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, visited Freetown during her annual cruise of the West African Coast. Lieutenant-General Sir Lashmer Whistler, M.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, West Africa, paid several visits to units stationed in the territory.

### ECONOMIC

The economy of Sierra Leone is mainly dependent on agriculture, in which the majority of the population is engaged. During 1953 production was well maintained for the most part, and continuing high prices



for the majority of export crops led to a higher level of prosperity in the territory.

There was a drop in the export of palm kernels and the export of palm oil was still restricted in order to ensure ample supplies for local consumption. There was a notable revival in the export of coffee and over 1,000 tons were exported compared with only token exports in 1952. There was some increase in the export of ginger from the low level of 1952 and piassava exports improved during the latter half of the year. Cocoa exports were steady. The Ministry of Food contract for bananas was not renewed, and the crop had to be sold in the open market. This was done with success and exports were increased and higher prices obtained. Export of this commodity could be still further increased if adequate refrigerated shipping space was available.

Minerals continued to have an important share of total exports.

There were no new developments in the processing of primary products. Seven "pioneer" oil mills, financed by the Produce Marketing Board, were in operation and produced 550 tons of palm oil and 600 tons of palm kernels. Two rice mills were operated by Government and a groundnut-oil expressing plant was completed during the year and is now undergoing trials. This plant should meet all local requirements for groundnut oil and produce considerable quantities of animal fodder.

There was a keen demand by private individuals for mobile palm-nut crackers, coffee hullers and small rice mills, and a number of these are now in operation throughout the territory.

#### DEVELOPMENT

The main buildings and installations of the deep-water quay for Freetown were substantially completed though a number of minor works still remained to be done. It was not, however, possible to bring the quay into use before the end of the year.

The Economic Development Plan provides for the construction of some 550 miles of new trunk roads and ten bridges. It was originally intended that this work should be financed from loans raised by the Government, but, in face of constantly rising costs, it became apparent that the funds available were insufficient to complete the programme. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £160,000 was therefore made to cover the cost of 106 miles of new roads and another grant of £440,000 was made towards the cost of the ten bridges, estimated at £575,000. During the year 103 miles of new roads were opened for traffic and at the end of the year construction was in progress on three further roads totalling 84 miles in length. A contract for the construction of the ten road bridges was awarded to Messrs. Pauling Co. Ltd., the contractors for the Queen Elizabeth II Quay, and work was begun on five of them.

Progress on the extension and strengthening of the runway at the airport at Lungi continued to be slow owing to shortage of plant and staff and the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of stone in the vicinity.



In the Protectorate good progress continued to be made in the implementation of district plans for economic development. In 1953 these five-year plans were in their third year. The plans are financed by grants of £5,000 made by the Central Government to each District Council, augmented by contributions from chiefdom administrations and by special grants from the Produce Marketing Board for projects designed to increase production for export. One of the principal objects is the development of the oil palm industry, and particular attention has been given to the planting of improved strains of oil palms and the construction of new roads to facilitate the marketing of produce and to reduce the uneconomic use of head loading. District Councils continued to devote considerable attention to the cultivation of rice in swamp areas. In Bonthe, Pujehun, Moyamba and Port Loko Districts 4,000 acres of land were mechanically cultivated with the help of the Department of Agriculture. This figure compares with 2,100 acres ploughed under similar schemes in 1952. In Kambia District the District Council, assisted by Government loans, has continued with schemes of land reclamation and empoldering of mangrove swamps for rice cultivation. These swamp cultivation schemes are of importance since they should not only increase the rice production of the country as a whole but will at the same time enhance the prosperity of individual farmers and relieve pressure on the uplands where destructive forms of shifting cultivation are employed.

With a view to extending the mechanical cultivation of rice, plans were drawn up for a large-scale trial in the "boli" lands of the Northern Province and a free grant of £94,500 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to cover not only the capital costs of the scheme but also recurrent costs for two years. The area consists of an extensive flood plain and appears to offer great possibilities for mechanised cultivation but the soil and water problems are likely to be more complex than those encountered in areas hitherto cultivated. The scheme therefore provides *inter alia* for the employment of a soils chemist and hydrologist.

Good progress was made in Freetown with the development scheme for the Annie Walsh School which is being paid for by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The boarders' block was completed and occupied before the end of the year, as also was the block of new staff quarters. The space thus made available in the main building was turned into classrooms ready for the opening of school in January, 1954. Work was also begun on the new science block for the Prince of Wales School which will provide modern and efficient laboratories to cope with the increased numbers in the school.

In the Protectorate the Teacher-Training College at Magburaka was nearly completed by the end of the year. At Bo Government School further dormitory accommodation was completed. Segbwema and Kenema schools are nearing completion and improvements were made at Koyeima school.

Considerable progress was made with the building of laboratories at Burah Bay College during the year. The physics and biology labora-

tories were completed and well equipped. The construction of a new and larger chemistry laboratory with adequate preparation room and storage facilities is under consideration, and the old chemistry laboratory is being completely refitted for general science. The science lecture theatre and reading room were also nearing completion.

As an ancillary to the work of the Protectorate Literature Bureau, which is run in conjunction with the Literacy Campaign, arrangements have been made to provide facilities for the better distribution of literature. These include the purchase of a mobile book van which started work during the year and which pays regular visits to towns where there were no previous arrangements for the distribution of literature.

Free grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds totalling £203,600 were approved for the building and equipment of four new hospitals in the Protectorate. These will be located at the following places (the estimated cost of each hospital is given in brackets) Magburaka (£83,200), Koidu (£49,000), Kenema (£35,700) and Lung (£35,700). Three new Government health centres were completed during the year under existing Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and two were built by Native Administrations.

The following table shows the number of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes initiated or in progress during the year, and the amount spent on each scheme from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from local resources :



## GENERAL REVIEW

Scheme No.	TITLE	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1953			Amount Qualified for C.D. & W. Assistance			Colony Share		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D.866	Protectorate Health Centres	33,661	1	2	19,782	3	11	13,878	17	3
D.903	Expansion of Harford School for Girls, Moyamba	38,298	17	2	27,242	17	0	11,056	0	2
D.1048 & A	Geological Survey	94,295	5	6	66,551	9	5	27,743	16	1
D.1135	Continuation and Expansion of Veterinary Department	70,702	8	8	49,530	0	0	21,172	8	8
D.1182	Teacher-Training, Roman Catholic College, Bo	22,082	7	7	11,926	10	6	10,155	17	1
D.1191	Geological Survey by United States Geologist	2,320	9	3	2,320	9	3	—	—	—
D.1269	Library Grants to Secondary Schools and Training Colleges	1,814	11	10	1,814	11	10	—	—	—
D.1293 & A	Expansion of Government School, Bo	119,928	7	10	117,600	0	0	2,328	7	10
D.1340A & R.300A	Rice Research—Development of Rokupr Station	80,186	16	10	76,352	8	1	3,834	8	9
D.1372	Establishment of Central Schools, Protectorate	36,473	4	6	31,473	4	6	5,000	0	0
D.1389	Expansion of Protectorate Literature Bureau	22,994	10	2	19,858	6	4	3,136	3	10
D.1555 & A	Meteorological Buildings	16,265	4	3	16,265	4	3	—	—	—
D.1620 & A	Aeronautical Telecommunications Equipment	3,245	13	0	3,245	13	0	—	—	—
D.1633	Agricultural Livestock Improvement	34,702	12	4	24,652	2	8	10,050	9	8
D.1641	Health Centres	15,088	0	9	15,088	0	9	—	—	—
D.1723 & A	Expansion of Annie Walsh Memorial School for Girls, Freetown	21,563	8	6	21,563	8	6	—	—	—
D.1788A	Contribution to recurrent costs of Fourah Bay College	85,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	65,000	0	0
D.1867	Establishment of Bookshop and Book Van at Bo	2,984	5	8	2,984	5	8	—	—	—
D.1884	Expansion and Rebuilding of the Prince of Wales School, Freetown (first stage)	1,981	4	5	1,981	4	5	—	—	—
D.1917	Improvement of Facilities at the Teacher-Training College, Bunumbu	15,517	3	9	3,850	0	0	11,667	3	9
D.1981	Construction of permanent Staff housing, Fourah Bay College	37,500	0	0	37,500	0	0	—	—	—
D.1992	Appointment of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, Fourah Bay College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.1994	Construction of 4 hospitals in the Protectorate	2,065	7	4	2,065	7	4	—	—	—
D.1995	Construction of Bridges	24,765	7	8	19,017	1	0	5,748	6	8
D.1996	Construction of Roads	21,949	5	10	21,949	5	10	—	—	—
D.2077	Construction of the Freehold of Fourah Bay College Site	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	—	—	—
D.2094	Central Broadcasting Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.2110	Construction of Approach Road to Fourah Bay College	186,879	14	10	183,989	9	1	2,890	5	9
R.273 & A	West African Fisheries Research Institute	4,281	9	8	2,490	3	9	1,791	5	11
R.299	Employment of a Systematic Botanist and Ecologist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.341 & A-D	Social and Economic Survey of the Rural Areas of the Colony	5,510	3	2	4,960	0	0	550	3	2



## PART II

### Chapter 1 : Population

No full census of the population in the Colony area of Sierra Leone has been taken since 1931, but an enumeration was carried out on 28th December, 1947 ; population estimates for the Protectorate, based on the test counts carried out in selected areas, were made in 1931 and in June, 1948. In all cases the work was done by the administration without the aid of any specially trained staff. The results, which are shown at the end of this chapter, are not in any way intended to be a substitute for the next full census, but it is considered that they give some guide to the present distribution of population. The latest estimate for the whole territory was 2,000,000 at 30th June, 1952.

The results of the 1947 enumeration indicate that since 1931 there has been an annual increase in the population of the Colony of approximately 1.5 per cent. How much of this increase is due to immigration from the Protectorate and how much to natural causes cannot be definitely stated, though there was undoubtedly a large influx of labor to the Colony from the Protectorate during the war years, and it is probable that a number of these people have not returned to their homes. The rate of increase of the population in the Protectorate between 1931 and 1948 was about 2 per cent per annum, though it must again be emphasised that these figures should be treated with caution.

There are Africans of many tribes in Sierra Leone, 13 of which are indigenous, each having a different language. There are no recent figures of the numbers in these tribes, but it may be said that over 50 per cent of the total African population in the territory is of the Mende tribe, and that just under 30 per cent is of the Temne tribe. The Mende and Temne languages are widely spoken in the south and north respectively, and for all practical purposes are sufficient for the localities concerned. The only lingua franca is a form of pidgin English, which is fairly widespread, though by no means universal.

The compulsory registration of births and deaths which has been in force for some years in the Colony was only introduced into six Chiefdoms in the Protectorate in January, 1951. The registrations recorded in the Colony are probably fairly accurate but those recorded in the Protectorate are so far of little value. In consequence, the only useful records available are those which concern the Colony area ; they are as follows :

	BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Freetown . . .	1,544	1,509	3,053	815	678	1,493
Rest of Colony . .	941	948	1,889	730	621	1,351
TOTALS . . .	2,485	2,457	4,942	1,545	1,299	2,844

Out of 3,053 live births in Freetown 355 deaths at ages under 5

ear were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 116.3 per 1,000. Comparative figures for the 1931 census and the 1947-48 enumeration are given below :

	<i>Colony</i>		<i>Protectorate</i>		<i>Colony and Protectorate</i>	
	1931	1947-48	1931	1947-48	1931	1947-48
Europeans & Americans	420	608	231	356	651	964
Asiatics	444	873	772	1,201	1,216	2,074
African non-natives	33,775	28,369	3,265	2,078	37,040	30,447
African natives	61,783	94,807	1,667,790	1,729,983	1,729,573	1,824,790
TOTALS	96,422	124,657	1,672,058	1,733,618	1,768,480	1,858,275

The population of Freetown is approximately 70,000, although there are indications that this might be an underestimation. Figures are not available for the main towns in the Protectorate but it is estimated that Freetown, the largest town, has a population of between 12,000 and 15,000.

## Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

### EMPLOYMENT

The majority of the working population are engaged in agriculture on their own account. Industrial workers are mainly employed in the following industries (the numbers employed in December, 1953, are shown against each industry) :

Mining	7,200
Maritime and Waterfront	11,000
Railway (Government)	3,250
Construction and building (including Public Works Department)	15,250
Road Transport	600
Commercial and clerical workers	5,350

The total number of wage earners is roughly estimated at 75,000 to 80,000. This is not exact because employers of fewer than six workers do not render returns.

The overwhelming majority of workpeople are men. The number of women employed in commerce and clerical work is larger than in other industries but is still small compared with the number of men. Experiments in the employment of women bus conductors by the Government Road Transport Department have proved successful, and the recruitment of women for this work is to be increased.

The monthly average of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges during 1953 was 1,648 compared with 2,700 in 1952.



This improvement can be explained in part by the organised recruitment of dock workers and by the building of five bridges to replace ferries in the Protectorate under the territory's Development Plan. Out of a total population of about two million, an unemployment figure of less than 1,700 shows that the problem is not serious in Sierra Leone, particularly since the figure is inflated by peasant farmers who suffer from seasonal unemployment and who at certain times of the year seek wage-earning employment.

The under-employment problem has been reduced by the Port Harbour Employment Scheme which accounted in 1953 for 5,200 placings per month of dock workers among whom under-employment had been normal.

Migration of workers into Sierra Leone continues on a small scale, the workers concerned being mainly Kroos from Liberia. These seafaring people form the largest tribal group among maritime and waterfront workers, and they have for many years come to Sierra Leone in search of this particular class of employment. They stay more or less permanently in the territory and are accepted by their fellow-workers as a result no special welfare or protective arrangements have been made for them.

There is no information to show that there was any movement of labour in 1953 from Sierra Leone to other territories.

### WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

	CLERKS		ARTISANS		LABOURERS	
	<i>Hours Actually Worked</i>	<i>Average Weekly Earnings</i>	<i>Hours Actually Worked</i>	<i>Average Weekly Earnings</i>	<i>Hours Actually Worked</i>	<i>Average Weekly Earnings</i>
<b>COLONY</b>						
Building and Construction	51.06	£2 10 1½	49.32	£2 1 2¼	42.72	£1 1
Miscellaneous Manufactures	39.77	£2 9 3¼	36.3	£2 7 11¼	40.79	£1 4
<b>PROTECTORATE</b>						
Agricultural Research	43.21	£3 8 1½	48.86	£2 2 1	36.4	16
Building and Construction	46	£2 12 5¼	35.1	£1 11 2½	44.23	18
Forestry	41.59	£2 10 8¼	30.35	£1 0 11¼	43.49	£1 5
Mining	56.76	£2 8 8	63.29	£2 4 10	51.55	£1 6

#### RATES OF WAGES AND NORMAL HOURS WORKED IN CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES

	<i>Hours of Work per week</i>	<i>Rates of Wages</i>	
		<i>Colony Area</i>	<i>Other Areas</i>
Waterfront and Stevedoring	48 hours	3s. 7d. to 9s. 1d. per day	3s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per day
Coastwise Deck Labour	60 hours	4s. 10d. to 9s. 7d. per day plus rations on voyage	
Railway Workers :			
Unskilled	45—48 hours	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per day	3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d. per day
Semi-skilled	45—48 hours	4s. 7d. to 6s. 2d. per day	4s. 1d. to 5s. 11d. per day
Skilled	45—48 hours	6s. 5d. to 9s. 8d. per day	5s. 11d. to 9s. 2d. per day
Road Transport :			
Drivers	48 hours	6s. 2d. to 9s. 2d. per day	5s. 8d. to 8s. 8d. per day
Mechanics	45 hours	7s. 2d. to 9s. 8d. per day	6s. 5d. to 9s. 2d. per day
Other	45—48 hours	3s. 10d. to 8s. 11d. per day	3s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. per day

# OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION 11

## PAID HOLIDAYS AND REST DAYS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Rest Days</i>	<i>Holidays with Pay per Year</i>
Mining . . . . .	Sundays and 3 Public Holidays	12 days
Waterfront . . . . .	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	—
Maritime . . . . .	—	—
Railway . . . . .	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9 days
Construction and Building . . . . .	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9-14 days
Road Transport . . . . .	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9 days
Commercial and Clerical Workers . . . . .	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	14-45 days

NOTE : No night work is done in any of the above-named industries and occupations.

With the exception of commercial and clerical workers, the wages and conditions of employment of the groups of workpeople listed above are governed by wage-fixing machinery, and minimum rates of wages and other conditions (e.g. holidays with pay, double-time rate for work on rest day and public holidays etc.) are enforceable under the Wages Boards Ordinance. Apart from these statutory requirements, many workers, particularly those employed by the larger employers, enjoy welfare benefits provided voluntarily by their employers. This is the case with mining workers who have up-to-date medical services available to them, suitable housing provided free or at a nominal rent and canteens where goods are sold at subsidised prices. Maritime workers are granted approved rations without charge during employment and waterfront workers are provided with free midday meals by their employers.

As a result of the recommendations of the Civil Service Salaries Commission clerical workers employed by Government, numbering a little over 2,000, were granted increases of pay with effect from 1st March. The main feature of the recommendations was the merging of the existing cost-of-living allowances with basic salaries, with further additional small increases in a number of classes.

### COST OF LIVING

The average quarterly price index of 389 during the year represents a fall of 3 points compared with the average quarterly index for 1952, which showed a rise of more than 50 points on the previous year's figure. The respective indices were as follows :

*Base year : 1939 = 100*

<i>Year</i>	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>	<i>Average</i>
1951 . . . . .	277	332	377	379	341
1952 . . . . .	389	399	392	387	392
1953 . . . . .	391	389	385	389	389



The stability in the cost of living was largely responsible for the absence of a general demand for wage increases.

Retail prices in the Freetown Area and average retail prices in three areas in the Protectorate of principal items of consumption were as follows :

# RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

## *Freetown Area*

<i>Food</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Rice . . . . .	8 oz.	3d.
Sweet Potatoes . . . . .	3 oz.	1d.
Cassava . . . . .	7 oz.	1d.
Groundnuts . . . . .	4 oz.	2d.
Greens . . . . .	2 oz.	1d.
Dried Fish (Bonga) . . . . .	2 oz.	4d.
Palm Oil . . . . .	10 oz.	7d.
Bananas . . . . .	two	1d.
Bread . . . . .	4 oz.	2d.
Salt . . . . .	4 oz.	1d.
Pepper . . . . .	2 oz.	1d.
<i>Clothing</i>		
Khaki Shirt . . . . .	one	12s. 6d.
Khaki Shorts . . . . .	one	9s. 6d.
Singlet . . . . .	one	4s. 3d.
<i>Other Essential Items</i>		
Blanket . . . . .	one	9s. 6d.
Soap (local) . . . . .	one (9 oz.)	1d.
Matches . . . . .	one box	2d.
Kerosene . . . . .	one quart	6d.
Firewood . . . . .	one bundle (2 lb.)	1d.

## *Average of Three Areas in the Protectorate*

<i>Food</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Rice (native-cleaned) . . . . .	7.5 oz.	3d.
Sweet Potatoes . . . . .	5.0 oz.	1d.
Cassava . . . . .	30.0 oz.	1d.
Groundnuts . . . . .	2.3 oz.	1d.
Greens . . . . .	—	—
Dried Fish (Bonga) . . . . .	3.7 oz.	6d.
Palm Oil . . . . .	9.7 oz.	6d.
Bread . . . . .	9.2 oz.	6d.
Salt . . . . .	3.3 oz.	1d.
Pepper . . . . .	1.2 oz.	1d.
<i>Clothing</i>		
Khaki Shirt . . . . .	one	10s. 9d.
Khaki Shorts . . . . .	one	9s. 0d.
Singlet . . . . .	one	3s. 8d.



<i>Other Essential Items</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Blanket . . . . .	one a year	8s. 6d.
Soap (local) . . . . .	one cake (5.7 oz.)	1d.
Matches . . . . .	one box	2.3d.
Kerosene . . . . .	per bottle	9.3d.
Firewood . . . . .	one bundle (3½ lb.)	1d.
Rent (Average) . . . . .	Room per month	7s. 2d.

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Headquarters of the Labour Department and the Freetown Employment Exchange are housed in adjacent buildings, situated in the central part of Freetown. The Maritime and Port Harbour Pools occupy two separate buildings, but a new office to house both pools has been built at the Queen Elizabeth II Quay. This modern office provides a large muster room and other facilities to enable speedy and satisfactory recruitment of workers.

The main duties of the Department are :

- (i) to advise Government on labour matters generally ;
- (ii) to maintain good industrial relations in the territory and improve them by the development and extension of collective bargaining and joint consultation between employers and workers or their representative organisations ;
- (iii) to promote efficiency in management and labour ;
- (iv) to reduce the effects of unemployment by the distribution of labour, where possible, to other areas and districts ;
- (v) to encourage the sound growth of trade unions and to enable them to shoulder greater responsibility in labour matters ;
- (vi) to enforce labour legislation by wages and other inspections ;
- (vii) to register unemployed workers and place them in suitable employment ;
- (viii) to carry out registration of workers by finger printing for purposes of identification ;
- (ix) to compile various labour statistics including retail price indices.

With the appointment of additional Wages Inspectors, it was possible to devote more time than hitherto possible to wages inspections under the Wages Boards Ordinance. During the year 439 inspections were completed compared with 214 inspections in 1952 ; wages were examined in respect of 3,017 workers and the sum of £3,528 5s. 5d. was recovered as arrears of wages on behalf of workers as against 1,281 wages examinations and £749 arrears recovered in 1952.

Inspectors also dealt with cases under other labour legislation namely, the Employers and Employed Ordinance, the Registration of Employees Ordinance, and the Ex-Servicemen's Ordinance.

The five Employment Exchanges in Freetown, Waterloo, Bo, Bonthe and Lunsar continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. The Exchanges made 4,837 placings in 1953 compared with 4,841 in 1952. In addition the Port Labour Maritime Pool and the Port Labour

Harbour (Stevedore) Pool control the employment of maritime and dockside workers. The Exchanges at Freetown, Waterloo and Bonthe also have as an important part of their functions the issuing of registration certificates to workers for identification purposes. 2,397 fresh and 3,537 renewal certificates were issued as against 2,058 fresh and 4,235 renewal certificates in 1952. It is hoped that with the recent amendment of the Registration of Employees Ordinance enabling artisans in certain areas of the Protectorate to be registered, the other two Exchanges will undertake a limited amount of registration and fingerprinting in 1954.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

No new trade unions were registered during the year ; the following registered trade unions continued to function :

	<i>General Membership</i>	<i>Paid-up Memberships</i>
United Mine Workers' Union (Branches at Marampa, Yengema and Hangha) .	4,500	2,000
Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union . . . . .	4,453	1,027
Transport and General Workers' Union .	1,160	365
Artisans and Allied Workers' Union (Branches at Bo and Freetown) . .	6,200	3,000
Railway Workers' Union . . . . .	2,118	2,000
Sierra Leone Washerwomen's Union .	45	21
Clerical and Mercantile Workers' Union .	167	60
Elder Dempster African Staff Union .	134	120
Amalgamated Teachers' Organisation .	599	575
Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union* .	284	54
Sierra Leone Domestic Servants' Union .	202	171

\* A general union covering all types of worker in the Sherbro District.

All these unions are workers' organisations, but an employer organisation, the Association of Builders and Building Contractors applied for registration under the Trade Unions Ordinance during the year. The Posts and Telegraphs Workers' Union also applied for registration.

No new works committees were set up, but the existing 11 works committees continued to function satisfactorily and met often during the year ; these committees are contributing greatly to industrial peace in the respective undertakings. The subjects discussed included protective clothing for certain classes of workmen, training opportunities, transport facilities and disciplinary procedure.

The Joint Consultative Committee on which employers and workers in the major industries of the country are represented met once during the year when consideration was given to certain proposals to amend the Wages Boards Ordinance and to reconstitute the Joint Industrial Councils. These proposals however proved unacceptable to the workers' side.



A Wages Board for printing workers (except those in the Government Printing Department) was set up on 29th July, 1953. The proposals of the Board were published in the *Royal Gazette* at the end of November and provide for monthly basic rates of wages for three classes of journeymen (for whom a system of occupational testing is to be arranged) as well as for assistants or labourers and for apprentices. The other conditions proposed were in respect of hours of work, guaranteed month, overtime, leave with pay and better conditions. With the setting up of this Wages Board, wage-fixing machinery in Sierra Leone now comprises three Wages Boards and two Joint Industrial Councils.

The Wages Boards for maritime and mining workers agreed on general wage increases of 7*d.* per day and 4*d.* per day respectively during the year. The two Joint Industrial Councils made no change in wage rates for artisans and for the transport industry.

Two undertakings were affected by stoppages of work during the year. The first was at Elder Dempster Lines Limited, King Tom, where the workers, numbering about 212, staged unofficial sit-down strikes on 17th August and 10th September, 1953. The workers' grievance was that certain differentials above the statutory minimum rates, which they had enjoyed before the coming into effect of the Joint Industrial Council Agreement in 1951, had been denied them when the revised statutory minimum rates came into force. On each of the two occasions the strike lasted for a few hours only and satisfactory agreement was finally reached when the employers agreed to restore these differentials with effect from 1st April, 1952.

The second undertaking affected was Messrs. Pauling & Co. Ltd., contractors at the Queen Elizabeth II Quay, and involving about 800 workers. The first strike took place on Saturday 3rd October, 1953, as a protest against certain deductions which had been made from the men's wages without due notice. This strike was accompanied by some violence but the workers resumed work after a few hours, having been assured by the General Secretary of the Artisans and Allied Workers' Union and the Labour Department's representative that their complaint would be investigated. On 8th October, the workers again went on strike in sympathy with six workers who had been arrested for riotous behaviour on 3rd October. They were, however, persuaded to resume work at 10 a.m. on 10th October, the deductions having been refunded to them.

#### LABOUR LEGISLATION

No principal or amending legislation was enacted during the year but the following Public Notices were issued :

Public Notice No. 9 of 1953—Wages Boards Ordinance—The Wages Board (Application) Order in Council, 1953.

Public Notice No. 43 of 1953—Wages Boards Ordinance—Maritime and Waterfront undertakings—Direction by Commissioner of Labour confirming variations of minimum rates of wages.

Public Notice No. 55 of 1953—Wages Boards Ordinance—Mining undertakings—Direction by Commissioner of Labour confirming variations of minimum rates of wages.

Public Notice No. 78 of 1953—Wages Boards (Printing Trade Workers) (Establishment) Order in Council, 1953.

Public Notice No. 79 of 1953—Wages Boards Ordinance—The Wages Boards (Printing Trade Workers) Rules, 1953.

Public Notice No. 87 of 1953—The Registration of Employees Ordinance, 1947—The Registration of Employees (Protectorate) Order in Council, 1953, applying provisions of the principal Ordinance to artisans in certain areas of the Protectorate.

#### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety of workers employed in undertakings where dangerous machinery is installed is provided for in the Machinery (Safe Working and Inspection) Ordinance (Cap. 134). In the absence of a Factory Inspectorate the responsibility for securing compliance with the Ordinance devolves on the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway.

Employers are however required to make yearly returns to the Labour Department of accidents occurring in their establishments and involving payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 268). The following table gives the number of accidents in 1953 and the amount of compensation paid, with comparable figures for 1952 :

Year	No. of Cases		Total	Amount of Compensation Paid				Total
	(a) Fatal	(b) Non-fatal		(a) Fatal		(b) Non-fatal		
1952	10	714	724	£1,766	8 3	£4,252	8 11	£6,018 17
1953	6	308	314	£1,206	1 3	£1,471	17 4	£2,677 18

The large mining companies have always given priority to the provision of welfare facilities and the works committees which have been set up at these undertakings always keep this objective in mind. It is hoped that the success of these committees will influence other companies to provide similar arrangements in their establishments.

There are no unemployment benefit schemes in operation.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Government Technical Training Centre, which had been controlled by the Labour Department since its establishment in 1946, was transferred to the Education Department on 1st August, 1953. It now forms the nucleus of the Technical Institute which has assumed responsibility for the provision of technical education throughout the whole territory. During its seven years' existence, the Training Centre has trained 728 workers in carpentry and joinery, masonry and bricklaying.



painting and decorating, motor engineering, coach and wagon building ; general fitters and riveters were also trained.

Trade testing of artisans is still continuing under the aegis of the Joint Industrial Councils. During the year 213 workers were tested and 172 workers were successful, 72 passing in the first class. The comparable figures for 1952 were 176 workers tested, 134 workers successful and 55 workers passing in the first class.

The two Joint Industrial Councils have also adopted a general apprenticeship scheme which is due to be introduced early in 1954.

## Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure for 1953 were £5,417,593 and £5,273,301 respectively as compared with £5,213,775 and £5,401,539 in 1952. The estimated figures for 1953 were £5,955,198 and £5,778,383 respectively: revenue was £537,605 and expenditure £505,082 less than the estimates.

Details of revenue and expenditure (to the nearest £100) for the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 were as follows :

	REVENUE		
	1951	1952	1953
	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary</i>			
Customs . . . . .	1,796,200	2,233,600	2,375,000
Harbour and Light Dues . . . . .	18,500	18,900	23,100
Licences and Internal Revenue . . . . .	64,600	73,100	89,500
Taxes . . . . .	1,135,800	1,562,300	2,002,900
Fees, Payments for Services and Reimbursements . . . . .	227,600	227,200	331,700
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	69,200	82,700	98,200
Rents of Government Property . . . . .	23,000	25,100	29,100
Interests and Loan Repayments . . . . .	65,500	53,100	46,800
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	51,700	37,100	61,900
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue</b>	<b>£3,452,100</b>	<b>£4,313,100</b>	<b>£5,058,200</b>
<i>Extraordinary</i>			
Special Receipts . . . . .	96,600	701,900	73,400
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote . . . . .	302,000	198,100	281,100
Miscellaneous . . . . .	—	700	400
Investments . . . . .	—	—	4,500
<b>Total Extraordinary Revenue</b>	<b>£398,600</b>	<b>£900,700</b>	<b>£359,400</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>£3,850,700</b>	<b>£5,213,800</b>	<b>£5,417,600</b>



## SIERRA LEONE

## EXPENDITURE

	1951	1952	1953
	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary</i>			
Agriculture . . . . .	80,400	99,300	127,900
Education . . . . .	222,300	319,700	405,400
Forestry . . . . .	34,000	38,100	47,600
Forest Industries (a) . . . . .	—	—	92,800
Medical and Health . . . . .	246,800	336,000	394,500
Other Departments . . . . .	1,120,800	1,451,200	1,533,900
Miscellaneous Services (b) . . . . .	322,500	461,600	291,500
Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	146,500	355,700	173,000
Public Debt Charges (c) . . . . .	130,400	158,800	158,800
Public Works Annually			
Recurrent . . . . .	229,600	287,200	325,000
Railway Loss . . . . .	177,100	227,500	228,500
Military . . . . .	80,000	130,000	76,700
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure</b>	<b>£2,790,400</b>	<b>£3,865,100</b>	<b>£3,855,600</b>
<i>Extraordinary</i>			
Electricity . . . . .	—	—	33,800
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	53,000	62,400	67,100
Public Works . . . . .	359,700	548,300	621,500
Road Transport . . . . .	38,400	56,100	43,400
Development Schemes (d) . . . . .	625,200	630,100	575,100
Miscellaneous . . . . .	500	11,800	10
Loans to Local Bodies, etc. . . . .	37,200	63,800	76,700
Railway (e) . . . . .	—	164,000	—
<b>Total Extraordinary Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>£1,114,000</b>	<b>£1,536,500</b>	<b>£1,417,700</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .</b>	<b>£3,904,400</b>	<b>£5,401,600</b>	<b>£5,273,300</b>

(a) Previously included under Development Schemes.

(b) Includes grants to local administrations and charges not classified departmentally.

(c) Excludes the portion of interest payable by the Railway.

(d) Includes expenditure recoverable under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(e) Contribution to Railway Department for replacement of railway engines.

## PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt was £5,128,841 on 31st December, 1953, and the sinking funds for its amortisation had accumulated to £996,154 on the same date. Interest and redemption charges amounted to £254,383.

The sums of £9,900 and £26,850 were respectively subscribed locally to the loans of £2,030,000 and £1,680,000 which were raised in 1952 and 1953.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 31st December, 1953, liabilities totalled £3,499,923 and assets amounted to £5,831,806, resulting in an excess of assets over liabilities of £2,331,883.

The cash, investments and reserves held by Government for its own account amounted to £1,934,547 made up as follows :

Cash (available to meet expenditure)	£1,120,676
Reserve Fund	126,941
Loan to Imperial Government	100,000
Surplus Funds invested	586,930
	<hr/>
	£1,934,547

## MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

*Taxation Yields in 1953*

Customs Duties :	(a) Export	£477,544*	
	(b) Import	1,897,467	
		<hr/>	£2,375,011
Income Tax and Concession Duty :			
	(a) Companies	£1,855,812	
	(b) Personal	45,896	
		<hr/>	1,901,708
House Tax (Protectorate)			94,110
Poll Tax (Non-Native)			7,069
Royalties (Gold, Iron Ore)			15,689
Stamp Duty			1,928

There are no excise duties in Sierra Leone.

*Customs Duties*

Custom duty is payable on most imported goods and on a few domestic exports. Import duties are collected either on an *ad valorem* or specific basis and a preference, which in most cases is equivalent to one-half of the general rate, is granted on goods from the Scheduled Territories. The largest import revenue is collected on tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured), textiles, drink, petroleum products and food.

Export duties on a specific basis are collected on coffee, ginger, piassava and kola nuts and on an *ad valorem* basis on palm kernels, palm oil, groundnuts, benniseed and cocoa. The produce paying the largest export duty continued to be palm kernels which yielded £742,556 in 1953 ; this was, however, £21,299 less than in 1952.

*Income Tax*

Income Tax is chargeable at graduated rates (beginning at 6*d.* in the pound) on individuals and at a flat rate (9*s.* in the pound) on companies. Individuals are granted personal allowances and other deductions before the graduated rates begin to be applied. An unmarried man is

\* Excluding £421,051 paid into the Development Fund.



granted £300, a married man £500. Children's allowances are granted at rates between £25 and £100 per child (up to a maximum of four children) according to where the child is maintained and whether costs of education are incurred. Dependent relatives' allowances are also granted. Deductions are allowed for life assurance and similar provision, subject to a generous maximum. In addition, contributions to approved pension and provident funds and the expenditure incurred on passages to or from Sierra Leone for the taxpayer or his dependants are allowed, subject to certain conditions, as deductions in the calculation of income.

Arrangements have been concluded with the United Kingdom and certain other Commonwealth and foreign countries for the avoidance of double taxation. They follow the usual pattern and, broadly, provide that tax which is paid in the first instance to the country in which the income originates shall be allowed as a credit against the tax chargeable on the same income in a different territory. Pensions and certain other forms of income are taxable in only one territory and altogether exempt in the other.

The following table illustrates the incidence of income tax on individuals :

INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

	£300	£400		£500		£600		£700		£800		£900		£1,000	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Single Man	Nil	2	10 0	5	0 0	7	10 0	10	0 0	15	0 0	20	0 0	25	0 0
Married Man	"	Nil		Nil		2	10 0	5	0 0	7	10 0	10	0 0	15	0 0
" with 1 Child	"	"		"		1	17 6	4	7 6	6	17 6	9	7 6	14	7 0
" with 2 Children	"	"		"		1	5 0	3	15 0	6	5 0	8	15 0	12	10 6
" with 3 Children	"	"		"		12	6	3	2 6	5	12 6	8	2 6	11	5 0
" with 4 Children	"	"		"		Nil		2	10 0	5	0 0	7	10 0	10	0 0

### *Concessions Duty*

According to Section 35 of the Concessions Ordinance (Cap. 42, S.L. Laws Rev. Ed. 1946) every concession holder (i.e. anyone holding a concession in land for the exploitation of minerals, timber, rubber or other products of the soil) must pay 1s. for every 20s. of the annual amount of all profits made from or in respect of the exercise of rights conferred by such concession.

### *Poll Tax*

Poll tax at £4 a year, or £2 a half year or portion thereof, is payable by all non-natives who reside in Sierra Leone for a period of over three months. Persons paid from funds of the Imperial Government, or on temporary visits to the Colony, or under eighteen years of age, and married women living with their husbands, are exempt from this tax. The poll tax paid by any person is allowed as a set off against income tax, if any, payable by him.

### *House Tax*

This tax is levied in the Protectorate at the rate of 5s. per year on every native adult male. Owners of more than one house are required to pay 5s. in respect of each house.

*Stamp Duty*

Stamp duty is collected mainly on cheques, bills of lading, probates of wills, conveyances, etc.

## FINANCES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In the Colony the principal local authorities are the Freetown City Council, the Rural Areas Council and the Sherbro Urban District Council. In the Protectorate there are 12 District Councils and 144 Native Administrations.

Details of revenue and expenditure for 1952 and for 1953 are as follows :

COLONY RURAL AREA COUNCIL			
		1952	1953†
REVENUE		£	£
Grants in Aid . . . . .		11,678*	8,015
Grants from Produce Marketing Board		3,159	7,560
Contributions from Rural District Councils . . . . .		937	893
Other . . . . .		51	23
		<u>£15,825</u>	<u>£16,491</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Administration . . . . .		1,079	2,365
Grants to Rural District Councils . . . . .		1,714	2,020
Roads . . . . .		4,067	5,300
Development of Oil Palm Industry . . . . .		479	999
Coffee Production . . . . .		153	555
Swamp Rice Cultivation . . . . .		527	2,006
Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation . . . . .		802	391
Recurrent Works . . . . .		—	2,608
Miscellaneous . . . . .		—	997
		<u>£8,821</u>	<u>£17,241</u>

† Revised estimates.

\* The annual grant of £5,000 which is made under the Economic Development Plan was paid for the years 1951 and 1952 in 1952.

SIERRA LEONE  
SHERBRO URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

EXPENDITURE	1953 £
President's Remuneration . . . . .	100
Entertainments . . . . .	65
Election . . . . .	9
Personal Emoluments . . . . .	2,008
Constructions . . . . .	872
Maintenance . . . . .	644
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	74
Education . . . . .	304
Contingencies . . . . .	96
Office Equipment . . . . .	30
Transport . . . . .	42
Uniforms . . . . .	28
Auditing of Accounts . . . . .	25
Bank Charges . . . . .	4
York Island Dispensary . . . . .	2
Communications, Stamps, etc. . . . .	8
Donations and Charities . . . . .	10
Coronation . . . . .	300
Pensions Contributions . . . . .	59
Surplus . . . . .	2,506
	<hr/> £7,186 <hr/>

REVENUE	£
District Rate . . . . .	1,533
Poundage . . . . .	46
Government Grants . . . . .	5,095
Fines . . . . .	—
Cemetery Fees . . . . .	33
Rent—Town Hall, etc. . . . .	15
Market Dues . . . . .	161
Slaughter House Fees . . . . .	17
Vehicle Licences . . . . .	97
Hawkers' Licences . . . . .	66
Dog Licences . . . . .	23
Erection of Tombstone . . . . .	7
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2
Palm Wine Dealers' Licences . . . . .	69
Patent Medicines—Vendors' Licences . . . . .	18
Entertainment Licences—Concerts, Dances, etc. . . . .	4
	<hr/> £7,186 <hr/>



PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION  
FREETOWN CITY COUNCIL

23

	EXPENDITURE		REVENUE	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	£	£	£	£
Establishment Committee .	12,921	17,608	9,440	13,293
Finance and General Purpose Committee . . .	10,970	13,875	7,279	13,966
Protection Committee . . .	19,614	23,071	6,945	8,026
Health, Housing and Building Scheme Committee . . .	844	2,535	—	1,716
Recreation Facilities Committee	7,874	10,799	2,094	2,719
Education and Publicity Committee . . . . .	3,248	6,434	1,469	3,992
Assessment Committee . . .	1,990	3,278	300	—
Municipal Trading and Bus Transport Committee . . .	683	13,342	—	11,706
City Rate . . . . .	—	—	35,875	39,360
Miscellaneous Expenditure . . .	3,412	—	—	—
Other Revenue . . . . .	—	—	2,773	—
Surplus Revenue . . . . .	4,619	3,836	—	—
	£66,175	£94,778	£66,175	£94,778

The combined total revenue estimates of the Native Authorities in 1953 were £405,801 compared with £309,854 in 1952. Estimated expenditure in 1953 was £440,265 compared with £328,743 in 1952. At 31st December, 1953, the total assets of the Native Authorities were estimated to be £181,494, compared with £163,750 at the end of 1952.

*District Councils*

## REVENUE

	BO		BOMBALI		BONTHE		KAILAHUN		KAMBIA		KENEMA	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953*	1952	1953
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Grants in aid	5,130	6,374	5,250	5,646	5,053	6,764	10,080	5,661	5,404	6,357	5,160	5,600
Contributions by Chiefdoms	4,712	8,842	4,635	6,044	2,022	2,376	3,503	4,604	755	1,602	3,381	6,000
Grants by Produce Marketing Board	19,936	23,539	1,748	3,839	5,440	6,365	4,799	14,361	1,323	9,252	16,177	9,500
Grants from Protectorate Mining Benefits Fund	500	625	200	650	—	—	—	—	250	900	—	—
Receipts from Revenue-Earning Projects	—	—	155	270	76	—	100	16	10	70	533	—
Other Receipts	108	1,154	32	494	3,592	2,006	—	251	369	4,883	108	—
Grants from Ginger Profit Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,091	—
Deficit for Year	959	—	557	—	—	—	—	4,163	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,345</b>	<b>40,534</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>16,943</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>17,511</b>	<b>18,482</b>	<b>29,056</b>	<b>8,111</b>	<b>23,064</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>22,000</b>

## EXPENDITURE

	BO		BOMBALI		BONTHE		KAILAHUN		KAMBIA		KENEMA	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953*	1952	1953
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration	1,861	3,087	652	1,365	840	1,522	718	2,306	425	1,106	1,623	2,000
Works Recurrent	2,892	4,890	1,734	2,838	418	3,187	4,262	6,956	2,496	4,441	4,843	5,000
Works Extraordinary	24,972	22,411	7,332	5,151	7,470	10,717	8,356	18,441	3,399	7,849	14,165	12,000
Development of Oil Palm Industry	1,075	1,595	1,748	1,448	1,029	161	725	957	1,323	1,927	500	500
Other Development Projects	544	1,316	1,111	3,947	3,520	1,328	428	396	13	1,316	625	400
Miscellaneous	—	394	—	503	570	43	—	—	—	5,249	514	600
Surplus	—	6,841	—	1,691	2,336	553	3,993	—	455	1,176	4,180	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,345</b>	<b>40,534</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>16,943</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>17,511</b>	<b>18,482</b>	<b>29,056</b>	<b>8,111</b>	<b>23,064</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>22,000</b>

\* Revised estimates.



*District Councils*

## REVENUE

KONADUGU		KONO		MOYAMBA		PORT LOKO		PUJEHUN		TONKOLILI	
1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953*	1952	1953	1952	1953*
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,146	6,921	5,080	5,480	5,000	7,001	6,000	5,799	5,062	6,583	5,539	6,007
1,656	2,035	4,806	5,067	4,416	9,165	4,029	4,500	1,839	1,808	2,837	3,734
4,388	6,600	10,602	3,319	2,156	1,905	2,119	8,900	7,385	6,548	2,883	2,700
600	—	3,000	4,000	—	—	—	100	—	—	420	502
—	50	—	22	—	676	—	1,850	—	1,150	—	4
1	32	30	48	30	42	694	—	1	338	20	571
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139	—	—	—	1,093	—	—	2,346	—	1,932	—	1,002
11,930	15,638	23,518	17,936	12,695	18,789	12,842	23,495	14,287	18,359	11,699	14,520

## EXPENDITURE

KONADUGU		KONO		MOYAMBA		PORT LOKO		PUJEHUN		TONKOLILI	
1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953*	1952	1953	1952	1953*
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
194	879	491	986	1,026	2,071	633	1,194	763	2,094	595	1,237
1,754	4,004	3,265	5,143	2,210	3,526	1,749	4,491	1,601	3,920	163	2,749
9,078	7,925	6,199	5,117	7,000	6,572	5,648	11,671	5,748	7,550	6,355	6,250
—	—	10,602	3,319	2,156	1,905	1,313	455	1,213	1,377	2,283	2,700
904	1,327	836	2,355	303	1,769	—	5,138	653	3,312	1,159	1,584
—	19	18	282	—	269	—	546	—	106	554	—
—	1,484	2,107	734	—	2,677	3,499	—	4,309	—	590	—
1,930	15,638	23,518	17,936	12,695	18,789	12,842	23,495	14,287	18,359	11,699	14,520

\* Revised estimates.

## Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

### CURRENCY

The currency in circulation in the territory consists of notes of the face value of £1 and 10s., nickel-bronze coins of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , 1d. and 3d. and alloy of 6d., 1s. and 2s. These are provided by the West African Currency Board which has its offices in London and is represented locally by a Currency Officer. Its Agents are the Bank of British West Africa Limited.

At 31st December, 1953, West African Currency Board notes in circulation were estimated at £1,373,228 and coins at £2,187,270.

### BANKING

There are two banks operating in the territory : the Bank of British West Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). The former has a branch at Bo in the Protectorate and also Agencies at Segbwema and Pendembu.

Savings bank facilities are offered by both these banks and by the Post Office Savings Bank. In the last, the rate of interest payable is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum and at 31st December, 1953, the amount standing to the credit of 52,769 depositors was £1,158,985.



## Chapter 5 : Commerce

Restrictions on imports from non-sterling sources, particularly from European countries (with the exception of Russia and its satellites), were relaxed during the year. Most classes of goods can now be imported freely from these sources. However, as the supply position from the sterling area has been satisfactory, and as this area also enjoys the benefit of a preferential tariff, there has been no marked increase in imports from non-sterling sources.

The quantity and value of imports continued to increase, attributable to more purchasing power resulting from better wages and higher prices for coffee and cocoa, and a steady price for palm kernels maintained by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board at the same level as in 1952 despite a drop in the world price.

Exports were well maintained with the exception of palm kernels, which showed a drop of approximately 8,000 tons compared with 1952, and there was no recovery in the export of palm oil.

There was a notable increase in the export of coffee following the restoration of free trade in this commodity, and exports for the year totalled 1,050 tons compared with only one ton in 1952 when coffee could only be sold to the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board at the Board's price. There was a small increase in the export of ginger, and piassava improved in the latter half of the year. There was an increase in the export of bananas, which have found a ready market in United Kingdom. Five hundred tons of rice were exported to the neighbouring territory of the Gambia.

There has been no marked change in the method of distribution of imported goods. With the exception of essential imports of flour from dollar sources all imported foodstuffs have been in plentiful supply, and apart from flour, price control has virtually ceased.

Values for the last three years of total imports, total exports and re-exports (excluding bullion and specie but including domestic exports of gold) were as follows :

	1951	1952	1953
	£	£	£
Total Imports	8,206,420	10,281,434	11,095,161
Total Exports	10,068,442	10,687,689*	12,202,214
Re-Exports	213,629	239,359	227,694

The following tables give the quantity and value of the main commodities imported and exported :

\* The value of total exports in 1952 as given in the Annual Report for 1952 did not include the following amounts by which articles exported to the United Kingdom were under-declared during that year : Palm Kernels £513,652 ; Palm Oil £7,600 and Benniseed £2,279.

## QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS 1951—53

Commodities	Unit	1951		1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Flour (wheaten) . . . . .	lb.	6,884,710	170,416	6,641,815	167,022	9,270,048	263,472
Sugar . . . . .	lb.	4,480,676	136,005	6,352,324	192,744	8,141,649	199,140
Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter . . . . .	gal.	442,501	190,658	734,998	374,145	925,321	414,221
Wine (still) . . . . .	gal.	228,930	109,612	298,964	138,952	322,698	150,706
Cigarettes . . . . .	hundreds	819,823	101,935	1,033,606	140,257	1,104,349	159,552
Unmanufactured Tobacco . . . . .	lb.	1,426,443	256,900	1,621,909	256,582	1,670,421	270,740
Apparel (all kinds) . . . . .	.	—	399,901	—	419,896	—	532,002
Cotton Piece-Goods . . . . .	sq. yds.	14,039,809	1,643,944	14,431,637	1,701,005	17,910,858	1,783,149
Cotton Fents . . . . .	lb.	375,810	116,597	545,144	158,514	535,812	161,037
Artificial Silk Piece-Goods . . . . .	sq. yds.	1,444,663	242,613	2,702,216	383,970	2,577,723	311,265
Iron and Steel Manufactures : . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corrugated iron sheets . . . . .	tons	919	108,690	1,195	106,033	1,378	122,749
Holloware—other than buckets, pails and basins . . . . .	tons	1,172	147,098	1,546	172,750	1,436	179,422
Other kinds, n.e.s. . . . .	.	—	331,001	—	371,072	—	361,259
Buckets, pails and basins . . . . .	no.	433,720	55,058	372,147	58,954	373,746	45,626
Electrical apparatus . . . . .	.	—	165,424	—	203,908	—	326,582
Cars, private . . . . .	no.	398	182,902	418	217,539	418	224,847
Chassis, with engines . . . . .	no.	89	69,582	165	132,277	225	179,546
Machinery : . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mining and gold dredging . . . . .	.	—	226,101	—	274,464	—	315,801
Other . . . . .	.	—	204,457	—	390,921	—	447,820
Medicines and drugs . . . . .	.	—	113,276	—	131,741	—	148,712
Oil : . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illuminating . . . . .	gal.	1,301,891	72,044	1,641,303	82,988	1,825,287	95,206
Motor spirit . . . . .	gal.	1,600,322	119,976	1,922,349	142,748	2,144,566	158,352
Cement . . . . .	ton	25,616	225,650	19,541	176,100	26,733	233,328
Bags and sacks (new) . . . . .	no.	722,877	134,305	1,936,238	410,466	1,276,806	134,680



## COMMERCE

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Article	Unit	1951		1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
CLASS I—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO							
Cocoa . . . . .	ton	1,811	525,974	2,061	638,481	1,631	452,923
Coffee (raw) . . . . .	lb.	3,194	218	2,687	217	2,352,482	333,014
Bananas . . . . .	bunches	42,977		32,587	9,785	39,586	11,410
	lb.	1,185,419	13,955	885,107		1,182,803	
Rice . . . . .	ton	87	3,295	299	9,930	663	43,425
Coconuts . . . . .	no.	721,766	13,256	360,765	8,067	222,656	2,506
Kola-Nuts . . . . .	lb.	3,404,166	181,979	2,782,654	181,009	2,699,148	136,385
Ginger . . . . .	lb.	7,281,767	772,393	3,393,699	169,629	4,164,894	144,702
Peppers and Chillies etc. . . . .	lb.	247,194	23,427	130,141	8,187	54,644	3,677
CLASS II—RAW MATERIALS ETC.							
UNMANUFACTURED							
Diamonds . . . . .	carat	477,130	1,371,749	423,327	1,217,059	416,742	1,433,884
Piassava . . . . .	lb.	13,703,710	283,010	7,943,544	138,671	5,927,288	192,452
Gum Copal . . . . .	lb.	944	24	2,804	822	13,486	600
Chrome Ore . . . . .	ton	11,930	115,619	23,970	282,309	26,096	331,737
Iron Ore . . . . .	ton	1,184,735	1,480,960	1,378,959	2,228,685	1,200,240	4,345,429
Groundnuts . . . . .	ton	3,619	189,416	2,169	182,322	2,686	153,000
Palm Kernels . . . . .	ton	75,102	4,549,777	76,375	5,189,566*	68,904	4,259,539
Palm Oil . . . . .	ton	3,191	260,844	833	95,540*	362	26,873
Benniseed . . . . .	ton	46	3,074	336	33,274*	636	45,666
Beeswax . . . . .	lb.	56,045	12,826	49,547	6,668	19,421	3,026
CLASS III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED							
	val.		5,682		2,874		1,576
CLASS IV—ANIMALS AND BIRDS, LIVING NOT FOR FOOD							
	no.	2,296	4,273	1,211	4,538	874	4,793
CLASS V—BULLION							
Gold . . . . .	oz. troy	2,207	23,174	2,321	24,352	3,585	37,619

\* Amended figures; see footnote to page 27

The following tables give the direction of trade by value for imports and exports :

## IMPORT TRADE \*

<i>Countries</i>	1951 <i>Value</i> £	1952 <i>Value</i> £	1953 <i>Value</i> £
<b>BRITISH COMMONWEALTH</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,154,301	6,729,397	7,869,419
Australia . . . . .	40,347	43,833	31,372
Canada . . . . .	76,186	55,986	116,734
Cyprus . . . . .	39,276	84,498	104,637
Gambia . . . . .	2,020	2,682	8,209
Hong Kong . . . . .	116,332	65,220	177,703
India . . . . .	440,174	742,244	591,819
Nigeria . . . . .	102,853	125,835	118,754
Nyasaland . . . . .	255,244	256,666	270,678
Union of South Africa . . . . .	112,792	136,298	97,666
Other parts of the British Commonwealth . . . . .	75,938	142,920	125,677
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6,415,463</b>	<b>8,385,579</b>	<b>9,512,668</b>
Irish Republic . . . . .	99,125	228,715	150,659
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>			
Belgium . . . . .	119,366	75,822	36,621
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	22,719	39,123	29,101
Denmark . . . . .	19,741	18,637	22,721
France . . . . .	60,339	48,271	43,831
German Federal Republic . . . . .	143,443	169,095	75,601
Germany, Eastern . . . . .		97	1,131
Italy . . . . .	60,061	100,119	60,691
Japan . . . . .	346,373	276,552	88,541
Madeira . . . . .	18,704	13,230	11,131
Netherlands . . . . .	133,513	165,933	208,931
Netherlands West Indies . . . . .	239,471	284,291	322,211
Spain . . . . .	74,171	49,691	11,021
Sweden . . . . .	69,385	45,732	70,641
United States of America . . . . .	254,485	313,073	325,931
Other Foreign Countries . . . . .	130,061	67,474	123,601
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,691,832</b>	<b>1,667,140</b>	<b>1,431,831</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>8,206,420</b>	<b>10,281,434</b>	<b>11,095,109</b>

\* Excluding bullion and specie.



COMMERCE  
EXPORT TRADE†

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<i>Countries</i>	1951 <i>Value</i> £	1952* <i>Value</i> £	1953 <i>Value</i> £
<b>BRITISH COMMONWEALTH</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	8,414,481	8,676,908	9,310,589
Australia . . . . .	5,723	313	624
Canada . . . . .	12,956	1,023	865
Cyprus . . . . .	—	—	1
Gambia . . . . .	289,281	234,878	193,404
Hong Kong . . . . .	—	—	—
India . . . . .	288	—	81
Nigeria . . . . .	21,010	40,078	24,288
Nyasaland . . . . .	12	—	—
Union of South Africa . . . . .	41,083	20,102	12,949
Other parts of the British Common- wealth . . . . .	19,360	10,288	50,939
<b>TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH</b>	<b>8,804,194</b>	<b>8,983,590</b>	<b>9,593,740</b>
Irish Republic . . . . .	1,096	—	18
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>			
Belgium . . . . .	15,240	4,870	9,451
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	75	—	28
Denmark . . . . .	18,000	8,541	62,421
France . . . . .	32,943	10,992	43,202
German Federal Republic . . . . .	383,735	747,595	1,070,345
Italy . . . . .	5	—	17,268
Japan . . . . .	—	—	—
Madeira . . . . .	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	77,057	66,236	266,620
Netherlands West Indies . . . . .	—	—	—
Spain . . . . .	3	—	—
Sweden . . . . .	12,811	2,092	3,416
United States of America . . . . .	625,687	790,934	1,069,204
Other Foreign Countries . . . . .	60,239	24,429	36,142
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>1,225,795</b>	<b>1,655,689</b>	<b>2,578,097</b>
Ships' Stores . . . . .	37,357	48,410	30,359
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,068,442</b>	<b>10,687,689*</b>	<b>12,202,214</b>

† Excluding re-exports of bullion and specie.

\* see footnote on page 27.

## Chapter 6 : Production

### LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

The total land area of Sierra Leone is 27,925 square miles. This may be classified as follows :

Arable land	}	15,348 sq. miles.
Land for growing tree crops, vines or shrubs		
Permanent meadow and pasture . . . . .		8,500 " "
Wood or forest land . . . . .		1,162 " "
All other land . . . . .		2,915 " "

The country may roughly be divided into the following vegetational zones :

- (a) the coastal belt, characterised by virgin mangrove and grasslands ;
- (b) the high forest area in the south east ;
- (c) the Scarcies area in the west where there are extensive riverine swamps which are being developed for the cultivation of rice ;
- (d) the northern and central areas where the natural vegetation varies from savannah to medium bush, interspersed with small inland swamps.

The traditional farming system on the uplands is shifting cultivation, primary or secondary bush being cleared for farming once in five to seven years. This is a wasteful method and, under pressure of increasing population, is already leading to overfarming in some areas. No satisfactory rotation of crops has yet been found in West Africa despite continuous experiment for over a quarter of a century. The aim of the Agricultural Department, therefore, is to encourage the farming of inland, riverine and mangrove swamps as alternatives to the uplands and to encourage permanent tree crops such as oil palms, cocoa and citrus on the uplands. The possibilities of utilising upland pastures in conjunction with cattle for soil rejuvenation are being investigated as a long-term programme.

The bulk of the main crop, rice, is still produced on the uplands but with the gradual clearance and cultivation of inland swamps, it should be possible eventually to make full use of these areas to relieve the uplands.

The wild oil palm is abundant in the southern areas but organised planting has until recently been confined to a single 2,000-acre plantation. A scheme whereby Native Administrations and village can plant improved oil palms bred at Njala, the Headquarters of the Agriculture Department, has however been started. This, together



with the introduction of machinery for nutcracking and oil expressing, should eventually do much to increase the production of kernels and palm oil. Cocoa production is also gradually increasing.

Land and water resources are conserved by declaring certain areas to be forest reserves and protected forests, and by chiefdom by-laws under section 8 and 16 of the Tribal Authorities Ordinance. For details of proposed conservation projects see the report on *Soil Conservation and Land Use in Sierra Leone* (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1951).

The law regulating the ownership of land in the Protectorate is to be found in the Protectorate Land Ordinance, Cap. 186 of the Laws of Sierra Leone. This Ordinance declares that ownership of all land in the protectorate is vested in the tribal authorities and lays down conditions under which non-natives may occupy land. The principal provision is that which restricts the interest which a non-native can hold to a term not exceeding 50 years, renewable for a second or further terms not exceeding 21 years. In order further to safeguard the rights of the indigenous people, the Summary Ejectment (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 227 of the Laws of Sierra Leone, provides a simplified form of procedure for the removal of a non-native who unlawfully occupies protectorate land.

The radical title to land in the whole of the Protectorate is vested in the indigenous inhabitants. From this are derived leaseholds under which the Government of Sierra Leone, trading firms and others may occupy certain areas of limited extent. Mining companies also occupy land for terms of years by virtue of mining leases, the conditions of which are governed by the Minerals Ordinance, Cap. 144 of the Laws of Sierra Leone. The areas occupied by Government and by commercial and mining interests are inconsiderable compared with the extent of the Protectorate as a whole.

Details of land tenure, apart from the leasehold tenure described in the previous paragraph, vary among the different tribes.

The types of renting systems applicable to non-natives are set out in the Protectorate Land Ordinance referred to above.

Development programmes related to the use and ownership of land and water resources are arranged in discussion with the tribal authorities concerned. At present they principally concern the utilisation of coastal and inland swamp land for the improved cultivation of rice, and the most part are on a small scale.

No provision exists for permanent settlement by non-natives in the protectorate. Natives may settle on land on such terms as are provided for by native law and custom in the chiefdom in which they wish to settle.

## AGRICULTURE

### Principal Crops

The area and average production of the principal crops grown for local consumption and export are as follows :

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (Acres)</i>	<i>Annual Production by Amount (Tons)</i>
Rice—as paddy . . . . .	780,000	270,000
Millet and Sorghum . . . . .	50,000	32,000
Maize . . . . .	20,000	8,000
Edible dry beans } . . . . .	4,000	7,000
Edible dry peas } . . . . .		
Groundnuts—undecorticated . . . . .	25,000	7,465
Coconuts . . . . .	4,000	n.a.
Bananas and Plantains . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee :		
(i) Arabica . . . . .	—	—
(ii) Robusta . . . . .	3,570	1,500
(iii) Other . . . . .	1,841	
Cocoa . . . . .	10,000	1,777
Manioc (cassava) . . . . .	35,000	35,000
Sweet potatoes (including Yams) . . . . .	10,000	10,000
Sisal and other hard fibres . . . . .	n.a.	5,348
Other tree fruits—kola . . . . .	n.a.	1,520
Oil Palm :		
(i) Palm (pericap) Oil . . . . .	5,000,500	29,940
(ii) Kernels . . . . .	—	69,000
Ginger . . . . .	9,000	2,000

The yields per acre are variable and production is mainly by individual farmers working on their own. The production of particular crops is not confined to any one section of the community

#### *Agricultural Department*

The Agricultural Department comprises a Headquarters station and an experimental farm at Njala, a rice research station at Rokupr and an animal husbandry station at Musaia. A horticulturist is stationed in Freetown.

The country is divided for agricultural administration into eight circles, each under the control of an Agricultural Officer. In most cases a second Agricultural Officer or Agricultural Superintendent is attached to the circle. The circle is usually subdivided into units of the chiefdoms, each unit being the responsibility of an Agricultural Instructor under whom there are junior instructors or Native Administration demonstrators. During the past two years District Councils have, with the advice and assistance of the Department, put forward plans for the development of agriculture in each district, financed by special funds provided by the Central Government. The District Councils are also recruiting junior agricultural staff to carry out the schemes, under the general direction and advice of the departmental officers. In 1953 plans were made for a devolution of certain Agricultural Department work, finance and staff to District Councils in 1954.



and wherever possible the operation of successfully established schemes, such as improved oil palm planting, swamp clearance, mangrove clearing, ox ploughing, production and provision of planting material, will be handed over to District Councils. It is intended that as District Councils gain in experience this process will be quickened, until local administrations are responsible for their own agricultural schemes.

### *Development Schemes*

The main agricultural development schemes are as follows :

*Rice.* The extensive southern littoral grasslands and north central flood plains or "boli" lands are estimated to comprise some 350,000 acres. In 1952, 2,100 acres were tractor ploughed ; this was extended to 4,000 acres in 1953 and in 1954 it is hoped to plough 8,000 acres. Some 30 crawler tractors and ancillary equipment will be in action in 1954, and a complete soil and hydrological investigation of the "boli" lands is to be initiated, the cost being met from a grant of £94,500 from United Kingdom funds.

Under a pioneer scheme begun in 1938-39 a number of mangrove swamps, mainly in the southern creeks, have been cleared by hand for rice growing. In 1953 the administration of the scheme and its future development were handed over entirely to District Councils. It is estimated that by the end of that year about 8,500 acres had been cleared and that this area is increasing at the rate of 400 to 500 acres yearly.

The empoldering of saline swamps is concentrated in the saline mangrove areas of the Scarcies and in the Colony. A total of 800 acres has been empoldered of which 500 acres have been cleared by excavators as a pilot scheme during the last two years. It will be necessary before expanding to study the economics of rice production by this method, and progress for the next few years may be slow. If economically successful this experiment should be of value in reclaiming vast areas of mangrove swamp both in Sierra Leone and in Nigeria.

Ox-ploughing is being carried out in the smaller inland swamp areas of the north where cattle are kept. In 1953 there was a steady demand for ploughs and for the training of oxen and now 89 plough teams are established.

Inland swamp clearance is confined to the north, where loans are granted by the District Councils for the purpose of clearing swamps for rice cultivation. Within the past five years farmers have begun to clear these swamps on their own initiative, and it is clear that inland swamp clearance has now become normal farm practice.

*Regional Rice Research Station, Rokupr.* This station is expected to embark shortly on a full-scale research programme in rice breeding and the study of rice soils, with particular reference to mangrove soils. A Plant Breeder and a Soil Chemist are now at work and have collated literature and previous results ; they have made extensive tours of Sierra Leone rice areas and are formulating long-term programmes for submission to the other West African Governments concerned. Seed



of improved stock is multiplied and distributed from Rokupr and it is expected that the scope of this work will be enlarged.

*Oil Palm.* The most important work of the Department in regard to tree crops is the country-wide planting of improved varieties of oil palm. The following table shows the distribution and survival figures of oil palm seedlings during the past four years :

	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survived</i>
1950	39,492	65%
1951	83,014	69.4%
1952	146,115	70%
1953	150,904	(not yet available)

The main oil palm nursery at Njala, where a modern germinator and overhead irrigation system has been installed, has continued to expand.

A sub-station of the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research is to be established at Njala early in 1954, and one research officer will be seconded from Benin (Nigeria) to take charge of the work.

In addition to the work done on Agricultural Stations, the field staff of the Department is closely concerned with the establishment and supervision of the nurseries for oil palm seedlings run by District Councils, and with supervising and directing the work of the Councils in their schemes for developing the oil palm industry.

*Cocoa and Coffee.* Increased planting of both these crops was encouraged in suitable areas, and advice given on cultural methods. Some 14,000 coffee seedlings were distributed in the Colony area and fertiliser trials on both crops continued. Considerable attention was given to improving the fermentation of cocoa, and fermentation was studied in two experimental fermentaries. The result has been definite improvement in quality.

*Piassava.* Piassava, which is a valuable local industry almost exclusive to Sierra Leone, had a setback early in the year when, through overcutting in previous years, immature material of inferior quality was produced. Steps were taken to improve the quality and later in the year good quantities of high grade material came forward. Field officers continued to assist producers by demonstrating the preparation of material and giving instruction in rotational cutting, and by investigations at the Piassava Experimental Station.

*Fertilisers.* As a result of experiment and experience over the last few years it has been established that superphosphate is the main soil improver, giving good results on practically all crops and especially on swamp rice. The Department is accordingly concentrating on rice. 50 tons of superphosphate were used on inland mechanised cultivation sites. It is proposed to increase the tonnage used to 260 tons in 1954 and thereafter to 600 tons.

*Livestock and Poultry.* The animal husbandry station at Musaia, the main cattle area, is the chief centre for investigating the local Nda breed, studying management and pasture improvement, and



disseminating knowledge and practical assistance to the surrounding Kpelle cattle owners. The Department's efforts are at present concentrated on selection and breeding in order to produce an animal maturing earlier and with larger carcass weight. The herd used for these experiments now numbers over 200. Very useful extension work is being done in the district by establishing simple dams to improve water supply and by organising settlements of the normally nomadic herdsmen.

The other stations at which herds are maintained are Newton, Njala, and Rokupr. Selection and good management, particularly at Newton, have improved these herds considerably, and it is intended that in 1954 small-scale experimental importation of Hereford semen will be tried at Newton to determine whether the Ndama breed can be improved by exotic blood without abnormal danger from trypanosomiasis.

Research in the breeding and keeping of pigs continued at Newton with Large White and Wessex Saddlebacks. Two new boars were imported from the United Kingdom and have done well. A commercial piggery is to be established at Newton in 1954 and stock at Njala and Musaia is to be increased. Small local piggeries are flourishing in the colony and have extended to the Port Loko area.

A new venture was the importation of 400 day-old Rhode Island Red chicks from the United Kingdom. Despite about 25 per cent losses either in transit or shortly afterwards, the experiment has been a success and it is proposed to fly out larger numbers in 1954. The demand for imported poultry stock is considerable and in 1954 it is proposed to enlarge stock up to 1,000 birds at Newton, Njala and Musaia. Modern equipment of all types is being tried out and with improved feeding it is hoped that the enlarged breeding stock in 1954 will enable the full demands of the public to be met.

Muscovy ducks and Chinese geese, both in popular demand, are to be increased in numbers.

*Horticulture.* Work among the Colony market gardeners continued. Demonstration hill and valley gardens have been established to show the value of terracing, irrigation, improved varieties, fertilisers and new types of gardening machinery. Pigs and poultry are being kept in conjunction with one model garden to demonstrate their value in market gardening. Lectures, demonstrations and a horticultural show have taken place. Stocks of budded citrus and other fruit trees have been built up to meet the large local demand.

*Research.* Apart from the fundamental rice research at the Rice Research Station Rokupr, departmental research comprises soil and fertiliser investigation for all crops, taxonomic studies of Sierra Leone fungi, and studies in the ecology and systematic botany of Sierra Leone.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There is little doubt that the number of cattle in Sierra Leone, estimated in the past at 70,000, has now increased to well over 100,000. This is attributable to the measures undertaken by the Veterinary



Department for the prevention and control of cattle diseases, especially rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, and the increase in Fula settlement from French Guinea, now officially encouraged and assisted. Cattle rearing is however still mainly confined to the Northern Province, where the Department has its headquarters, but every effort is being made to extend it to the remainder of the country. Pigs, which there are at present some 5,000, do well in Sierra Leone and are increasing in numbers. They are susceptible to trypanosomiasis but this can be controlled by the prophylactic use of antrycide. The present numbers of sheep and goats has been estimated at 10,000 and 21,500 respectively.

The number of animals slaughtered for human consumption during 1953 was as follows :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
12,710	306	732	683

### *Diseases*

During the year there were three small outbreaks of rinderpest, two of them in areas where it has not hitherto been possible to carry out annual immunisation. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia appeared for the first time for three years in several herds near the French Guinean frontier. This disease used to be widespread in Sierra Leone and the effective localisation of the outbreak was a considerable achievement. Newcastle disease (fowl pest) was diagnosed as the disease causing high mortality among local poultry. The Ledorle (Wing-web) Vaccine was demonstrated to confer a strong immunity and following the discovery 3,653 fowls were immunised. The demand for this vaccine steadily growing.

As in former years the main concern of the Department was the control of rinderpest and a total of 29,864 cattle were immunised during the year. Most of these cattle were treated with locally produced wet lapinised virus, but for 3,203 of them a similar dried product received from Nigeria was used.

### *Veterinary Department*

At the end of the year the pensionable staff of the Department consisted of the Director, two Veterinary Officers, one Laboratory Superintendent, two Laboratory Assistants and 12 Veterinary Inspectors. This is the first time the Department has had its full establishment of senior officers.

The main function of the Department continued to be the control of disease. In addition it is co-operating with the Agricultural Department in breeding experiments at the animal husbandry station at Musaia and besides encouraging the Fula cattle owners to increase the size of their herds, it is attempting to persuade other tribes to take up cattle rearing.

### FORESTRY

Some 6 square miles of protected forests were constituted during the year bringing the total area of forest reserves and protected forests to



to 1,024 square miles, of which 67 square miles are Crown forests in the Colony, 860 square miles reserved forests in the Protectorate and 97 square miles protected forests, also in the Protectorate. A preliminary reconnaissance was carried out during the year with a view to the reservation of a further 25 square miles of forest land in the Protectorate. At present only a comparatively small proportion of the total forest area is sufficiently well served by road or rail communications to enable the timber to be exploited. The completion of a road bridge across the Moa river, now in process of construction, will enable extensive stands of timber in the southern part of the South Eastern Province to be worked and a new road projected in the Northern Province would provide access to a large area of forest there.

As in previous years the bulk of the timber produced in the country came from the sawmill operated by the Forest Industries Branch of the Forest Department at Kenema. A small privately-owned sawmill continued to operate in the Northern Province and pit-sawyers supplied local needs. Timber production at Kenema dropped slightly from 153,000 cubic feet to 150,500 cubic feet, due partly to logging difficulties in the wet season and partly to boiler troubles. Imports of timber decreased from 94,000 to 59,000 cubic feet. The Kenema wood workshops, which continued to train local men, produced £18,500 worth of manufactured woodwork, an increase of £2,500. Over 2,000 bags of charcoal were exported to the United Kingdom. Timber prices remained unaltered at 4s. 5d. to 14s. 5d. a cubic foot, and there was little change in the price of manufactured articles. The reconstruction of the sawmill and wood workshops at Kenema was begun and much new plant and machinery was delivered or ordered.

The timbers mainly exploited were *Tarrietia utilis*, *Brachystegia leonensis*, *Lophira alata* (var. *procera*), *Nauclea diderrichii*, *Terminalia ivorensis* and *Piptadenia africana*, but more than 30 species were cut by the Forest Industries Branch.

The Forestry Department is organised in two branches : the Conservation Branch which is concerned with the formation of the forest estate, and its protection and management, and the Forest Industries Branch which is concerned with the exploitation of the forest for timber and charcoal. Professional staff on the Conservation side was at full strength, but there was a vacancy for a Chief Supervisor of Forest Works in the Forest Industries' side.

The established staff of the Department comprised :

(a) *Conservation Branch*

- 1 Chief Conservator of Forests
- 1 Conservator of Forests
- 2 Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests
- 8 Assistant Conservators of Forests
- 60 Junior Service Officers (pensionable)
- 51 Junior Service Officers (non-pensionable)

*(b) Forest Industries Branch*

- 1 Forest Engineer
- 1 Senior Supervisor of Forest Works (vacant)
- 5 Supervisors of Forest Works
- 19 Junior Service Officers (pensionable)
- 3 Junior Service Officers (non-pensionable)

## FISHERIES

In the absence of any privately-owned ocean-going fishing craft, sea fishing is necessarily confined to inshore waters and estuaries. The fish most sought after is "bonga" (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), large shoals of which are found in the shallow coastal waters at certain seasons of the year. Fishing for "bonga" is carried out with cast nets worked from large dugout canoes. Other fishing methods used include beach seine nets, hand-lines fished from canoes, and fish pounds or fences.

Rivers and lakes are fished to the limit of their potential and yield a useful seasonal catch. No estimate of such landings has been attempted but the quantity obtained from this source falls far short of the needs of the people in the interior.

Statistics are not available of numbers engaged in the fishing industry or of numbers of boats, canoes, seine nets and fish fences. A very rough estimate of total landings of sea fish is 5,000 tons a year.

The fishing industry is virtually controlled by the fish traders (almost invariably women), who provide the capital required for the purchase of gear and other expenses. This is repaid by the fishermen in kind from their catches. Marketing is done almost entirely by these traders who take delivery of the fish as soon as it is landed, the whole of the catches being sold locally. Little use is made of refrigeration in the distribution of fish and processing is confined to the drying and smoking of fish intended for sale in the interior.

Prices vary greatly and it is generally accepted that the traders make excessive profits, ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. The quantity of fish caught falls far short of the needs of the country and, with rising standards of living, the demand is increasing. This has forced up the price of local fish to such an extent that, in some cases, imported frozen fish is cheaper.

Experimental work is now being carried on for all four West African territories by the West African Fisheries Research Institute, which has its headquarters in Freetown and operates a modern fishery research vessel. Surveys so far carried out indicate that there are fishing grounds which could be worked by trawlers within reach of all the territories and the Institute has also demonstrated, in local waters, the potentialities of small powered craft of the surf-boat type for inshore fishing.

## MINING

Rights to prospect and mine are granted by the Governor on behalf of the Crown in which the mineral rights are vested.



Prospecting is permitted under a prospecting right or under an exclusive prospecting licence granted for a term of one year. The holder of the prospecting right may prospect for the mineral for which the right is granted over any part of Sierra Leone which has not been closed to prospecting. He may also apply for an exclusive prospecting licence which reserves to him the sole right to prospect within a specified area for the mineral specified therein. The licence is granted upon payment of a fee of £5 per square mile per annum and is renewable annually up to a maximum of three years in the case of a licence granted for prospecting for an alluvial mineral and six years when it is for a lode mineral.

Mining may be done under a mining right or lease. A mining right is granted to enable the working of small stream deposits of an area not exceeding 880 yards along the stream and within 100 feet from its centre. It is granted for a year and is renewable. The fee is 20s. per 100 yards annually. A mining lease may be granted to mine either alluvial or lode deposits and may be over any area for any term varying from five to 99 years. Mining leases and mining rights confer the exclusive right to enter upon the land and to mine and dispose of the minerals specified in the lease or right upon payment of royalty, mineral and surface rents.

The importance of the mining industry as an exporter and in the local economy of Sierra Leone rose considerably in 1953. The value of minerals exported increased by £2,396,264 to £6,148,669 in 1953 representing 50.4 per cent of the total value of all domestic exports as against 35.1 per cent in 1952 and 29.7 per cent in 1951. Mining interests spent approximately £2,644,000 in Sierra Leone, excluding an amount paid as arrears of income tax for 1952, made up as follows :

On salaries and wages . . . . .	£748,000
On taxation . . . . .	1,515,000
On services, local purchases etc. . . . .	381,000

719,133 was also spent on stores, equipment and materials which the industry imported in connection with the exploitation of minerals. The quantity and value of production of all minerals mined in Sierra Leone increased during 1953.

The following table gives the total annual production of minerals and their estimated value in 1952 and 1953 :

Mineral	1952		1953	
	Quantity	Estimated Value £	Quantity	Estimated Value £
Gold . . . . .	2,891.56 oz.	14,458	1,645 oz.	17,273
Pyromite . . . . .	23,493 tons	283,086	24,354 tons	309,600
Iron Ore . . . . .	1,164,441 tons	2,195,994	1,367,986 tons	4,952,250
Diamonds . . . . .	452,618.7 carats	1,301,278	481,692 carats	1,384,864

Gold was produced by the Pampana Mining Company Ltd., the Men Company Ltd. and native alluvial gold miners. The Pampana Mining Company Ltd. operated a dredge and produced 689 oz.

of gold, but stopped work as they had exhausted all the dredgeable ground in their leases. The Yemen Company Ltd. produced 665 oz. of gold and temporarily ceased production in October. The remainder of the gold was produced by small-scale miners and natives under the alluvial gold-mining scheme.

Chromite was first discovered in Sierra Leone by the Geological Survey Department in 1929 and deposits are at present being worked by the Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Company Ltd. at Ngerihun near Hangha. During 1953 production continued by open-cast methods, but by the end of the year a small quantity was beginning to be extracted during development underground, the total production from this source being 601 tons. The Company continued to prospect for further deposits in the area north of Largo.

Iron ore is found in several districts and large deposits of known economic importance exist in the Marampa Chiefdom of the Port Loko district and in the mountains between Sokoya and Sakasakala on the eastern bank of the Tonkolili river. The ore is mined by the Sierra Leone Development Company Ltd. in the Marampa Chiefdom from two deposits on the Ghafal and Masaboin hills. During the year three grades were produced—"red ore" which is hard lateritic haematite in lump form, "powder ore" which is concentrated from the underlying schists, and "washed fines" which are the result of the concentration of the washings from the red ore. Work continues on the surveys in connection with the possible development of the very extensive iron ore deposits in the Tonkolili area.

Diamond are mined exclusively by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited which holds a monopoly for prospecting, production and marketing of diamonds over the whole of Sierra Leone. The diamonds are mined from alluvial deposits in the Kono district, the gravel being excavated by mechanical earth-moving equipment and transported by dumpers or endless rope haulage to be concentrated in pan plants, of which eight have been erected by the Trust, all of which were working throughout the year. The Trust continued the diamond drilling programme which was started in August, 1952, to test the geological feature in the area near Koidu from which it is believed that the rich alluvial deposits of the Woyie river may have been derived.

Active interest has been taken by a London group in the exploration for minerals of the niobium-tantalum group and for manganese, and exclusive prospecting licences covering 983.43 square miles were issued to them. Manganese, however, proved to be uneconomic and the Company gave up an area of 200 square miles they had been granted to prospect for this mineral.

The British Aluminium Company Ltd. applied for and was granted two exclusive prospecting licences to prospect for bauxite covering areas of 33.3 square miles in the Colony Peninsula and 147 square miles in the Koinadugu district. The Company was actively prospecting the areas at the end of the year.

Interest is also being shown in prospecting for gold, silver, lead and zinc.



The Mines Department advised Government on all matters affecting mining and mining policy and was responsible for the administration of the Minerals Ordinance and the Machinery (Safe Working and Inspection) Ordinance and their connected rules. The Department inquired into all accidents reported under these Ordinances and was also responsible for the licensing of explosives magazines for mining purposes and for the examining and granting to applicants of certificates of competence to handle explosives.

The technical staff and their duties are as follows :

Chief Inspector of Mines . . . . .	Advisory. Administration of Minerals Ordinance and Machinery (Safe Working and Inspection) Ordinance. Inspection of Mines. Safety in mines and of mining machinery.
Inspector of Mines . . . . .	ditto

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The Secretary of State approved a scheme during the year to provide for the continuance of the work of the Geological Survey Department until 31st March, 1956, by means of a grant of £68,039 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (Central Allocation) towards the cost of the Department for this period. The total cost is estimated at £102,452 and the balance of £34,413 will be met by the territory. The grant includes provision for the purchase of a diamond drill and its running.

The Senior Service Staff of the Department in 1953 consisted of the Director, Assistant Director and four geologists. Two additional appointments were made during the year. An experienced geologist of the Geological Survey of Finland joined the staff in April as a temporary geologist and the post of prospector was filled in August.

The main work of the Geological Survey during the year continued to be the mapping of the schist belt forming the Sula Mountains-Kangari Hills range of hills. Using air photographs the Geological Survey revised, and in part re-mapped, the topography and the geology of the part of the belt north of the Pampana river. The mapped area included a width of about two miles of the fringing granites on each side of the schist belt. In areas where thick laterite crust masks the nature of the underlying rocks magnetometer traverses made across their line of strike helped to unravel the structure of the magnetic banded ironstones in the interior part of the schist belt. The banded ironstones are important because they are the parent rock from which the Tonkolili haematite iron ores have been formed. Associated with the banded ironstones are quartzites, greywackes, conglomerates, phyllites, tuffites and amphibolites. Massive greenstones occupy much of the higher ground and are metamorphic lavas of intermediate to basic composition. Some are amygdaloidal and show pillow structure indicating that the original lava consolidated under water. Zones of



chlorite, talc-chlorite, and chlorite-magnetite schists may have formed from greenstones during regional and later dynamic metamorphism. Similarly zones of talc, tremolite, actinolite and chlorite schists may have formed from ultrabasic intrusives.

Economic minerals associated with the schist belt discovered during the year included an extension north-eastwards for four miles beyond the boundaries of the Tonkolili iron ore concession of the lateritic banded ironstones which may contain near the surface about half a million tons of iron ore per foot of depth. Low grade molybdenite mineralisations have been found in a later granite intrusion outcropping in the Wankatana river near Worowaia on the western scarp of the Sula Mountains. This granite has been traced over a width of 500 yards and a length of about 4 miles. The area is being prospected by a mining company. The same company is also prospecting under exclusive prospecting licence the molybdenite mineralisations in the Sende river near Dalakuru, earlier reported by the Geological Survey. Other mineral deposits found by the Survey and now being examined by mining companies include areas of bauxitic laterite to the north-east of Waia, placers of columbite and ilmenorutile in numerous streams draining the schist margins, and gold mineralisations associated with small amounts of base metals, such as zinc, lead and antimony.

A bulletin on the geology of this area is in course of preparation, and it is hoped that this and the geological maps of the area will be ready for publication in 1954. Towards the end of the year a start was made in the geological mapping of the remaining part of the schist belt to the south of the Pampana river.

In December Dr. K. C. Dunham, Professor of Geology at Durham University, accompanied by Mr. R. C. Phillips, his lecturer in Mineralogy, visited Sierra Leone. They were assisted by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Central Allocation for Geological Surveys to enable them to investigate the petrography and economic geology of the chromite deposits of Sierra Leone, and in particular those of the Kambui Hills near Hangha. During their visit they were joined by a geologist of the Geological Survey and had the assistance of three members of the Survey's technical staff to make rock slides and of a small labour force to cut lines through the bush. An area approximately 2 miles by 1 mile was geologically surveyed on the scale 1/2500. The open cuts and underground workings of the Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Ltd. were mapped on the scale 1/480, and reconnaissance surveys were carried southwards for 2 miles, westward for 1 mile and northward for about a mile. The width of the schist belt was found here to be approximately 7,000 feet and to consist of amphibolites and hornblende schists, biotite schists, dunite with chromite bands, and quartz-oligoclase-biotite schist. The hornblende schist and ultrabasics are injected with pegmatites. The Survey gave evidence of repetition by oblique faulting with an extension of the ultrabasic belt for at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south of the mined area with possibilities for further exploration and development. A total of 308 specimens were collected and shipped to Durham for detailed petro-



graphical and mineralogical study. Detailed reports and, it is hoped, a comprehensive memoir on chromite will be prepared in due course.

Other activities of the Geological Survey included a magnetometer traverse of the base of the Colony gabbro intrusion; and the geological supervision of diamond drilling operations at the Guma Water dam site. Guma Water is the site proposed for a dam to conserve water for supply to Freetown. The drilling was carried out to fix the surface of the sound rock beneath the site proposed for the dam and to test a big strike fault that had been predicted by the Survey in the bed of the Guma Stream. The drilling and accompanying grouting tests have shown that the fault follows a pre-existing dolerite dyke and a possible older fault zone which should be reasonably water-tight.

An area at Songo in the vicinity of an outcrop of ijolite rock was surveyed by magnetometer in the hope that the isogam map prepared from the data so obtained might indicate whether other alkali rich basic rocks as well as ijolite may exist beneath a cover of sedimentary sands and clays which surround the ijolite outcrops.

Banka drilling was continued during the year in the Matam area of the Koya Chiefdom to define the extent of the lignite beds there, preparatory to a visit by an independent mining expert who is to advise Government on the economic aspect of the mining of the lignite for use as a fuel on the Government Railway.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

By the end of 1953 there were 125 co-operative societies under supervision with a total membership of 5,207 and a turnover of approximately £72,000 (as compared with £29,000 in 1952).

By far the most important type was the producers' marketing society of which there were 96 with 4,081 members, and a turnover of approximately £71,000. Among these the most successful and numerous were the cocoa marketing societies of which there were 49 active in the last season as compared with 19 in the previous year. During the season the turnover was 319 tons for which the societies received approximately £48,000, as compared with 104 tons valued at £17,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the quantity in 1953 amounting to 17.9 per cent of the total production for Sierra Leone. It was gratifying to note that the societies also maintained their reputation for high quality, producing in proportion one-third more of Grade I and twice as much Grade II as did the country as a whole. Members generally were well pleased and further expansion is to be expected.

The piassava marketing societies (35 societies with 1,681 members on 31st December) had a chequered career. Early in the year for various reasons, chief of which was a fall in price resulting from an oversupply on world markets in 1950 and 1951, production virtually stopped and the societies received a severe set-back. Later in the year a revived demand with higher prices brought about an improvement in the quality and quantity of production. Most societies revived, and a turnover of 165 tons valued at over £9,000 was achieved. This was more

than twice as much as ever before, and the societies' reputation for good quality was also maintained.

The banana-marketing societies continued at about the same level, there being little possibility of expansion in spite of increased plantings because of the lack of shipping space. The society which was planning to build a launch has gone ahead with the project ; the hull has been built, and it is expected that an application will shortly be made for a loan for the purchase of the engine.

The five palm-products marketing societies have done well in a modest way with a turnover of nearly £2,000, the benefit to members being mostly due to a saving in transport costs on large quantities. There is one fish marketing society which though still working on a small scale has prospered and there are good prospects of some early expansion.

There has been a useful advance in regard to credit work. Individual societies are small and in view of local conditions are better so. There are 20 societies actively working on sound lines. In addition several marketing societies did credit work for the benefit of their members, and their funds (and those of the credit societies) have been supplemented by loans from local banks through the Registrar under Government guarantee. In 1953 18 societies took loans totalling £3,044, and £1,499 was repaid with interest. The balances are considered good, and were mostly repaid in the following quarter. The system is much appreciated and is likely to expand.

The Department took part in five agricultural shows which provided a valuable opportunity of spreading co-operative ideas and of arousing a competitive spirit among members. Many prizes were taken by co-operators and many exhibits were of high quality. The Department also produced a number chart to enable illiterate members to read the figures on receipts ; this was appreciated, and the chart has been taken up with success by the C.M.S. Bookshop.

The most serious obstacles to progress continue to be general backwardness and the difficulty of getting and training qualified staff. It is still harder to find committee members and society staff capable of understanding the work and willing to make the effort required of them.



## Chapter 7 : Social Services

### EDUCATION

The year 1953 saw several changes in the administration of the Education Department. Mr. A. M. Margai became Minister for Local Government, Education and Welfare. The Headquarters Office remained in the Freetown area but was moved to New England.

The staff of the Department consists of the Director of Education, the Assistant Director of Education, the Senior Education Officer, the Administrative Assistant, the Departmental Secretary, the Secretary (Students) and the Librarian. The post of Deputy Director of Education is at present held in abeyance.

In the Protectorate an increased degree of decentralisation was introduced under the Education Ordinance, 1953, which provides for the establishment of Local Education Authorities, Joint Education Committees and School Committees, so that local authorities may gradually assume greater responsibility for educational services within their areas.

The Colony Education Office functioned, as formerly, under the charge of the Senior Education Officer.

Education Officers and supervising teachers are posted to each Provincial Education Office and it is their duty to visit schools as often as possible to supervise work and to assist the teachers to raise the standard of education.

The Board of Education is the central consultative and advisory body. There are also two committees which advise the Director, namely the Secondary Education Advisory Committee and the Teacher Training Advisory Committee, with a sub-committee of the latter committee on the primary school syllabus.

Departmental policy is framed with the advice of the Board of Education and aims at providing as soon as possible an expanded system of primary education. Every effort is being made through the teacher-training colleges both to improve the standard of teaching in schools and to meet the increasing demand for primary school teachers. To this end scholarships for further education and training are provided for applicants of ability and promise to pursue courses either locally at Fourah Bay College or in the United Kingdom.

A development scheme for the rapid extension and development of education, with particular emphasis on areas of the Protectorate where such facilities do not at present exist, has been prepared and is under consideration.

#### *Schools*

Most of the schools are run by the Missions ; close liaison is maintained with the Department of Education through two Education Secretaries, one for the United Christian Council and another for the Roman Catholic Mission, for whom provision is made from Government funds.

As statistics for 1953 are not yet available, the figures given below are for 1952. Detailed statistics of primary and secondary schools are given on page 52.

*Primary education* for children between the ages of 5+ and 12+ is given in 314 schools, four of which are run by Government. Twenty more primary schools were put on the assisted list so that now there are 203 schools run by missionary societies and local authorities which receive building and/or equipment grants from Government and have their teachers' salaries paid partly or wholly by Government. The remaining 107 unassisted schools are owned by Missions and private proprietors. *Secondary education* at the post-primary level is provided for children between the ages of 12+ and 18 years. There were 18 secondary schools in 1952.

### *Technical Education*

Proposals for the development of technical education which have been under review for some time were accepted by Government. As the first stage in their implementation the Government Technical Training Centre was transferred from the Labour Department to the Education Department for conversion into a Technical Institute. A comprehensive programme of new buildings was undertaken, in conjunction with an existing artisan training scheme, and by the end of the year a larger hall, a science block, a machine shop and one wing of an administrative and classroom block were nearing completion. And technical classes previously provided by Fourah Bay College were taken over by the Institute.

Facilities were also provided for the training of 30 new entrants to the Government Clerical Service, the subjects taken being English, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. At the end of the course the students attempted the Elementary Stage examination of the Royal Society of Arts : there were 26 passes in the first class, 52 passes in the second class and 64 failures. The best of the candidates were entered, as an experiment, for the Intermediate Stage examination and there were three first class passes, six second class passes and two failures.

At the request of the Postmaster General a course in telecommunications was instituted and in the City and Guilds examination in Telecommunications (Principles I) there were five first class passes, six second class passes and no failures.

### *University Education*

Fourah Bay College is the only institution for higher education in Sierra Leone. General degree courses in arts and commerce are offered as well as post-graduate work in education. There are also non-graduate teacher-training courses and a non-degree course for trainees for the Christian Ministry. In the first part of the year the College organised part-time and evening classes in technical and commercial subjects, these being later taken over by the Technical Institute. Details of students, courses followed and the number of instructors are



given on page 52. Non-graduates in residence entering for various examinations numbered 108, of whom 72 were successful. Details of students following university courses abroad are given on pages 53—4.

### *Teacher Training*

The training of primary school teachers is undertaken in the Colony at Fourah Bay College and St. Joseph's Convent (Teacher-Training Departments), and in the Protectorate at Magburaka and Njala Government Training Colleges, at Bo Catholic Training College and at the Protestant Missions' Bunumbu Union College. The non-Government institutions are assisted by Government funds.

Students in the Colony are prepared for the Teacher's Certificate and Teacher's Advanced Certificate Examinations, those attending Protectorate Training Colleges are prepared for the Teacher's Elementary Certificate Examination. The total number of students in training increased by 22 in 1953 and the number of teachers trained increased by 17 ; details are given on page 52.

In addition Fourah Bay College conducted two special courses for teachers ; an intensive course to enable practising teachers to qualify for the Teacher's Certificate and a supplementary course for teachers to obtain specialist qualifications. These courses continued to prove popular.

The revised conditions of service and salaries of teachers which were introduced in 1951 by Government on the recommendation of the Joint Committee for teachers continued to attract many applicants to the training colleges. This has led to an improvement in the quality of personnel in the profession. Negotiations were begun this year to improve further the salaries of graduate teachers.

### *Scholarships*

Scholarships are liberally awarded to candidates of suitable ability and age whose circumstances are such that they would otherwise be unable to enjoy secondary or further education.

The number of scholarships held in 1953 from local and United Kingdom funds (excluding those awarded by Government departments to members of their staff) was :

#### Higher School Certificate :

Prince of Wales School	.	.	.	17
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#### Higher School Certificate :

Bo Government School	.	.	.	22
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#### Post-School Certificate :

Fourah Bay College	.	.	.	129
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Secondary School	.	.	.	672
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Further Education	.	.	.	100
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#### Teacher-Training :

Colony	.	.	.	102
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Protectorate	.	.	.	268
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*Adult Education*

Adult education continued to be the responsibility of the Extra-Mural Department of Fourah Bay College which reports encouraging progress. Work was begun in 11 new centres, four in the Colony and seven in the Protectorate. Other centres previously established undertook more systematic courses of study. A successful Easter school was held at the College attended by 80 students from all parts of the country. Other organisations which undertook work on adult education were the British Council, the Social Welfare Department, the Protectorate Literature Bureau and the Public Relations Office.

*Literacy Campaign*

The Protectorate Literature Bureau with headquarters at Bo continued to organise literacy campaigns. The efforts of the Bureau were reinforced by the C.M.S. mobile van which came into use during the year. This van carries a supply of books of different kinds and its main duty is to tour parts of the Protectorate which lack such amenities. The Bunumbu Press, the Bible Society and the American Wesleyan Mission Press also printed readers and books in the vernacular.

*Libraries*

There are two small public libraries in Freetown. Libraries are found in various institutions, schools and Government departments throughout the country. Fourah Bay College, with a library of about 10,000 volumes, is making an effort to obtain additional books. The British Council maintains a subscription library which contains over 18,000 books and over 100 different periodicals and magazines. The Council also makes regular bulk loans of books and periodicals to the Protectorate.

*Finance*

Expenditure on education by the Government, local authorities and voluntary agencies is given in the table immediately following.



TITLE	GOVERNMENT Education Dept., and Other Depts., and Development Funds		LOCAL AUTHORITIES		VOLUNTARY AGENCIES		GOVERNMENT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ONLY	
	1951 <i>Actual</i>	1952 <i>Actual</i>	1951 <i>Actual</i>	1952 <i>Actual</i>	1951 <i>Approximate</i>	1952 <i>Approximate</i>	1952 <i>Actual</i>	1953 <i>Actual</i>
RECURRENT	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	31,001	41,345	211	—	4,041	6,209	39,030	81,323
	8,247	15,103	480	440	2,239	2,494	15,103	17,194
	5,998	6,077	2,569	3,136	4,451	6,055	6,067	9,227
	11,663	23,720	1,339	1,769	9,229	1,000	16,751	12,824
	60,592	75,197	7,892	—	3,525	450	—	—
	51,419	61,475	—	—	4,949	3,573	55,251	60,533
	108,425	152,011	—	14,987	12,670	8,106	152,011	191,117
	34,239	41,248	—	—	2,297	2,300	29,897	20,490
	11,082	1,692	—	—	1,446	950	1,353	1,437
	4,611	12,632	1,090	2,477	2,642	1,112	885	2,346
	327,277	430,500	13,581	22,809	47,489	32,249	316,348	396,491
	156,804	119,653	6,900	9,430	19,493	11,903	3,373	23,000
CAPITAL	484,081	550,153	20,481	32,239	66,982	44,152	319,721	419,491
	GRAND TOTAL							

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*Numbers of Schools, Numbers of Children on Roll and Numbers of Teachers*

Type	1951			1952		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Government—						
Primary . . .	5	1,044	58	4	1,023	41
Secondary . . .	5	831	69	5	1,031	62
Aided—						
Primary . . .	183	27,597	864	203	30,332	1,060
Secondary . . .	11	1,899	115	11	2,235	110
Unassisted—						
Primary . . .	101	8,656	*	107	7,861	*
Secondary . . .	2	208	11	2	261	15
TOTAL . . .	307	40,235	1,117*	332	42,743	1,288*

\* The number of teachers in unassisted primary schools is not available ; the totals, therefore, exclude them.

## FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Courses	End 1951-52	End 1952-53
	Academic Year No. of Students	Academic Year No. of Students
Diploma Education . . . . .	3	3
„ Theology . . . . .	1	1
Arts . . . . .	76	82
Commerce . . . . .	15	36
Ministerial . . . . .	10	9
Preliminary and General Certificate of Education . . . . .	50	56
Teacher-Training . . . . .	131	120
Technical Classes . . . . .	—	90
	<u>286</u>	<u>397</u>
Lecturers . . . . .	39	37

## TEACHER TRAINING

*Numbers of Students attending Training Centres and Numbers of Trainee Teachers entering the Schools in 1952 and 1953.*

Institutions	1952		1953	
	Attending	Left and Teaching	Attending	Left and Teaching
Fourah Bay College . . . . .	131	77	129	77
St. Joseph's Convent . . . . .	9	(4)†	8	6
Bo Catholic Training College . . . . .	45	14	45	17
Bunumbu Union College . . . . .	126	42	114	21
Magburaka Government Training College . . . . .	27	—	55	21
Njala Government Training College . . . . .	70	20	79	28
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>408</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>170</u>

† All Gambians, excluded from total.





# THE GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Back Row :* Mr. H. Childs, Mr. Siaka Stevens, Mr. K. C. Jacobs

*Middle Row :* Mr. A. G. Randle, Mr. M. S. Mustapha, Mr. A. M. Margai, Mr. G. M. Paterson

*Front Row :* Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass II, Dr. M. A. S. Margai, His Excellency the Governor, Mr. A. R. Macdonald





CORONATION CELEBRATIONS, FREETOWN, JUNE,  
1953



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREETOWN, FLOODLIT DURING  
THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS



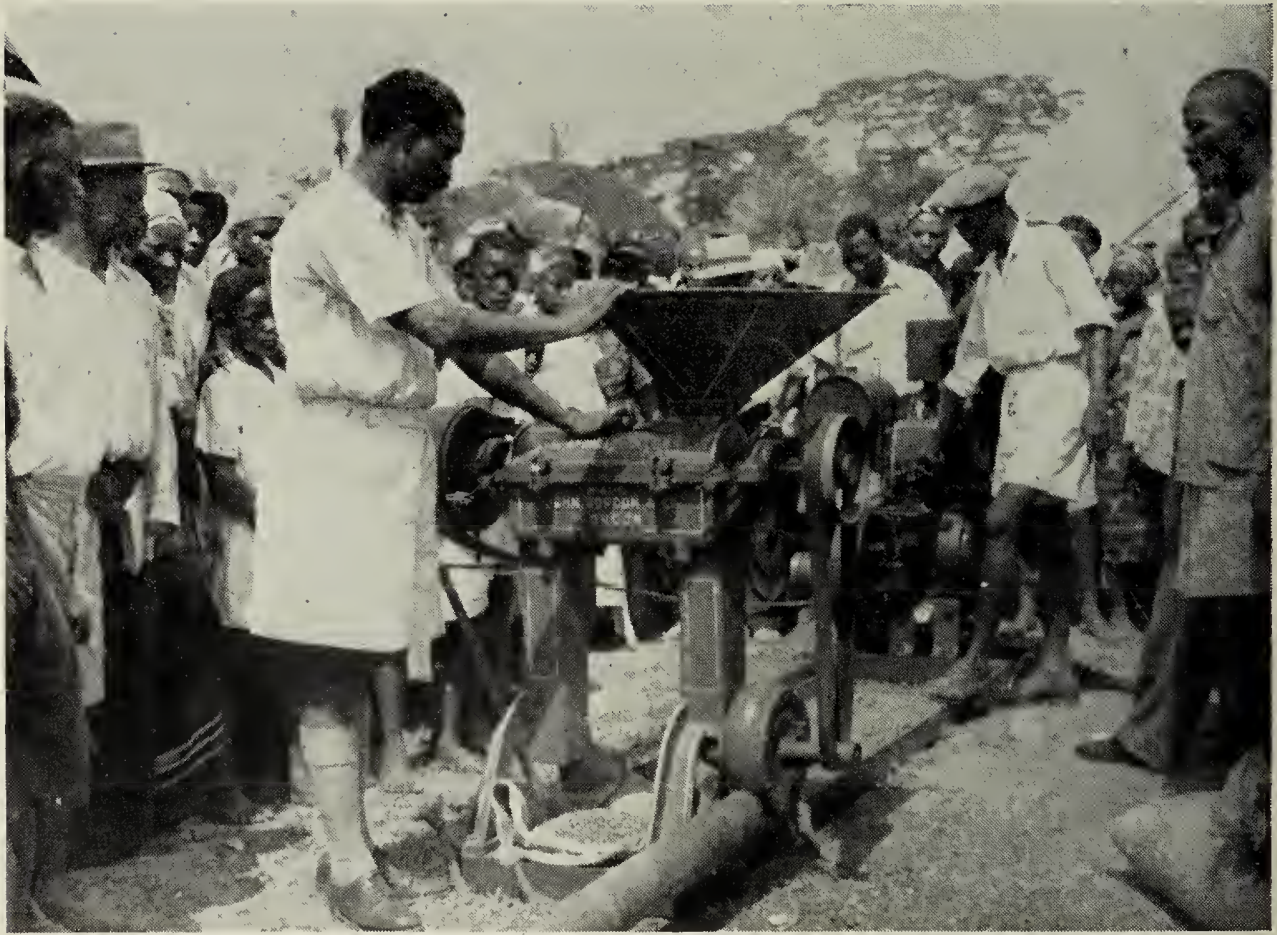


OPENING OF SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
FREETOWN



THE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER TEYE AT MONGERI,  
ONE OF TEN NEW BRIDGES AT PRESENT UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION





DEMONSTRATING A COFFEE-HULLING MACHINE



ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS  
AT THE SIERRA LEONE CHROME ORE MINES



## NUMBER OF STUDENTS FOLLOWING COURSES ABROAD

A. *Scholarship Holders in 1952 and 1953*

<i>Course of Study</i>	1952		1953	
	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>
Agriculture . . . . .	4	—	7	—
Veterinary . . . . .	—	—	1	—
Architecture . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Accountancy . . . . .	—	—	1	—
Arts Degree and Education Diploma . . . . .	2	—	1	—
Commerce . . . . .	—	—	1	—
Dentistry . . . . .	4	—	5	—
Education (Miscellaneous Courses) . . . . .	6	—	5	—
Engineering . . . . .	2	—	6	—
Forestry . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Geology . . . . .	2	—	2	—
Medicine . . . . .	10	1	17	2
Science Degree and Education Diploma . . . . .	1	5	3	6
Science Degree . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Theology . . . . .	—	—	—	—
	32	6	50	8

Notes : (1) Scholarships are financed from either Colony funds or Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

(2) In addition to scholarships shown above, individual departments award annually scholarships for *ad hoc* courses of instruction, tenable in the United Kingdom. These scholarships are financed from Colony funds (individual departmental votes).

B. *Private Students, 1953*

	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>
Accountancy . . . . .	24	—	—
Agriculture . . . . .	2	1	—
Arabic . . . . .	1	—	—
Architecture . . . . .	1	1	—
Art . . . . .	1	—	—
Arts Courses . . . . .	4	1	—
Confectionery . . . . .	2	—	—
Dental Mechanic . . . . .	2	—	—
Dentistry . . . . .	5	1	—
Domestic Science . . . . .	5	—	—
Dressmaking . . . . .	6	—	—
Economics and Commerce . . . . .	8	—	—

	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Switzer- land</i>
Education (including teacher training) . . . .	10	2	—
Engineering . . . .	50	4	—
Flying Training . . . .	7	—	—
Forestry . . . .	2	—	—
Journalism . . . .	2	—	—
Laboratory Technician . . . .	2	—	—
Laundry and Dry Cleaning . . . .	4	—	—
Law . . . .	54	—	—
Leather Work . . . .	2	—	—
Local Government . . . .	1	—	—
Marine . . . .	2	—	—
Medicine . . . .	15	6	3
Mining Engineering . . . .	1	—	—
Motor Engineering . . . .	16	—	—
Music . . . .	1	—	—
Nursing and allied courses . . . .	132	—	—
Pharmacy . . . .	1	—	—
Photography . . . .	1	—	—
Physiotherapy . . . .	2	—	—
Preliminary Studies . . . .	52	—	—
Printing . . . .	1	—	—
Radio Engineering . . . .	7	—	—
Radiography . . . .	3	—	—
Road Transport . . . .	2	—	—
Sanitary Engineering . . . .	1	—	—
Science . . . .	5	2	—
Secretarial Courses . . . .	11	—	—
Social Science . . . .	1	—	—
Surveying . . . .	2	—	—
Tailoring . . . .	7	—	—
Telecommunications . . . .	4	—	—
Theology . . . .	1	2	—
Unclassified . . . .	30	—	—
Veterinary . . . .	—	1	—

## PUBLIC HEALTH

*Staff*

During the year five Medical Officers left the service ; two left because of ill health and one died. The staffing of hospitals in consequence proved difficult and it has only been possible to do so in the Protectorate by reducing the number of Medical Officers in the Connaught Hospital, Freetown, to a level which is unsatisfactory. No suitable candidates for training as Sanitary Inspectors came forward. The recruitment of student nurses, however, remained good, but many of the students and more of the trained nurses continued to leave the



service in order to obtain training in the United Kingdom for the S.R.N. and S.C.M. certificates.

District Councils are now preparing to take over financial responsibility for the Protectorate dispensaries, the pensionable staffs of which will be assigned to them. Likewise the District Councils will take over some of the functions of the Department's Health Branch in Protectorate towns.

### *Institutions*

Under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes three Government Health Centres were completed at Pendembu, York and Waterloo ; one is under construction at Sembehun. Two Native Administration Health Centres were completed at Zimi and Koribundu. Quarters for staff have been completed at one Government Centre and three Native Administration Centres and quarters at the second Government Centre are under construction.

Plans and estimates were approved for the building of hospitals at Lungi, Magburaka, Kenema and Woama. It was hoped to build a tuberculosis hospital at Murray Town but the supply of water was found to be inadequate and the possibility of using the Lakka Infectious Diseases Hospital for this purpose is now being considered.

A plan for the extension of the Mental Hospital at Kissy has been approved but funds are not yet available to begin this work.

### *Staff Training*

Nurses are trained at the Connaught and Bo Hospitals. The shortage of Medical Officers at these institutions has retarded the raising of the standards of training.

Midwives are trained at the Maternity Hospital, Freetown, and are entitled to local registration after passing the examination.

Dispensers are trained at the Connaught Hospital and a licence is granted after they have passed the examination.

Sanitary Inspectors are trained in Freetown and the course extends over a period of three years before the final departmental examination is taken. Every encouragement is given to Sanitary Inspectors to sit for the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute (West Africa). One candidate unsuccessfully attempted the examination during the year.

### *Diseases*

Control of malaria is exercised in Freetown, the neighbouring rural areas, and at Lungi Airport. Control within the city boundary of Freetown is larvicidal, assisted by the residual spraying of 2,000 houses once yearly. Outside the city boundary and at Lungi Airport greater reliance is placed on residual spraying. Residual spraying within the city boundary has not been popular but its slow introduction is overcoming local prejudice and it will be gradually extended.

The Endemic Diseases Control Unit had to restrict its activities owing to lack of Medical Officers. A census and diagnosis team visited three chiefdoms which had received prophylaxis against sleeping sick-

ness in 1949 and had been visited by a sampling team in 1951. In two of the chiefdoms, now united as Gbane-Mafindo, the incidence was 0.05 per cent but in the third chiefdom, the incidence in a population of 8,955 was 1.1 per cent.

The attendance at the centres of patients suffering from leprosy has been very satisfactory.

The number of notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis was about 340 cases, approximately the same as in 1952. Tuberculosis testing of school children continued. It is considered that a non-specific allergic reaction is responsible for some of the mild responses.

There has been no epidemic of smallpox and the number of notifications was less than in 1952.

The incidence of cerebro-spinal fever has been low.

One case of yellow fever was confirmed and one suspected but not confirmed.

An epidemic of diphtheria was reported during the last month of the year at Lunsar, close to the Marampa Mines.

Minor diseases of malnutrition and avitaminosis are still common due to ill balanced diets and faulty preparation of foods.



	Government	Mission	Military	Mining	Private	Notes
1. (a)	Registered Physicians (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the Metropolitan country) .. .. .	36	5	4	8	
(b)	Temporarily Registered Physicians (persons with degrees recognised locally but not having Metropolitan recognition) .. .. .	2	3	—	—	
(c) i.	Registered Dental Surgeons (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the Metropolitan country) .. .. .	2	—	—	—	
ii.	Temporarily registered Dental Surgeons (persons with degrees recognised locally but not having Metropolitan recognition) .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
(d)	Medical Assistants (persons with advanced Medical training below the University level) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
2. (a)	Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the Metropolitan country) .. .. .	18	n.a.	n.a.	—	
(b)	Locally qualified Nurses (not having Metropolitan recognition) (Males and Females) .. .. .	143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
(c)	Partially trained Nurses .. .. .	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
(d)	Locally unqualified Nurses in training (Males and Females) .. .. .	101	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
3. (a)	Midwives of senior training (persons with Midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the Metropolitan country)—Registered ..	15	12	3	10	Some of the private Midwives are attached to Mission.
(b)	Locally certificated Midwives (not having Metropolitan recognition)—Registered .. .. .	87	n.a.	—	35	
(c)	Midwives with partial United Kingdom training (S.C.M. Part I) but fully trained as Nurses .. .. .	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
(d)	Local Midwives-in-training .. .. .	19	n.a.	—	n.a.	
4. (a)	Sanitary Inspectors (locally trained) .. .. .	51	—	—	—	Included in 1 (a)
(b)	Senior Pathologist .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
(c)	Laboratory Technician .. .. .	7	—	—	—	
(d)	Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	5	—	—	—	
6. (d)	Radiographers .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
7. (a)	Pharmacists (M.P.S.) .. .. .	1	n.a.	n.a.	2	
(b)	Malaria Entomologist .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
(c)	Sanitary Superintendents (R.S.I.) .. .. .	11	—	—	—	
(c)	Sanitary Superintendents (without R.S.I.) .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
(d)	Chief Dispenser .. .. .	1	—	—	—	Holders of certificate of local Druggist examination.
(e)	Dispensers .. .. .	57	—	1	37	Included in item 6 under Government.
(f)	Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist .. .. .	1	—	—	—	Holder of certificate of local Druggist examination.
(g)	Assistant Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist .. .. .	1	—	—	—	

## B. INSTITUTIONS

		Number of Institutions		Number of Beds	
1. HOSPITALS :					
General Hospitals (institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases)		..	..	13	495 Beds plus 41 Cots
..		..	..	4	141 Beds plus 8 Cots
..		..	..	2	79 Beds
..		..	..	1	61 Beds
2. DISPENSARIES (Institutions for the treatment mainly of out-patients) :					
(a)	Exclusively for out-patients	..	..	50	
	Government	..	..	7	
	Mission	..	..	1	nil
	Mining	..	..	n.a.	
	Private Dispensaries	..	..		
(b)	Having beds for lighter cases to be referred to general hospitals	..	..	7	32 Beds plus 9 Cots
3. SPECIALISED UNITS :					
(a)	Maternity and Child Welfare centres	..	..	—	Government 1 (having 42 Beds plus 28 Cots). Mission 1 (having 31 Beds plus 27 Cots).
(b)	Tuberculosis	..	..	2	Government —
(c)	Venereal diseases	..	..	3	Government —
(d)	Leprosaria	..	..	—	Government 1
(e)	Mental Institutions	..	..	—	Government 1
(f)	Others : Male and Female Infirmary	..	..	—	Government 1
	Infectious Diseases	..	..	—	Government 1
	Convalescent	..	..	—	Government 1



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

In Freetown and some of the other larger towns building is controlled and designs are subject to official approval under various ordinances. This is slowly but appreciably resulting in an improvement in the standard of buildings and the layout of the towns. No Government-assisted housing schemes are in operation other than arrangements whereby African civil servants may obtain loans from the Government to build their own houses.

In the remoter villages wattle and daub construction is being replaced by sun-dried mud blocks. Roofs of grass, palm thatch or palm tiles are giving way to corrugated iron sheet although the roof timbers are still normally round. In towns the normal material for walls is sand/cement block-work or mass concrete, and for buildings of more than one storey flat concrete roofs are favoured. Government buildings are normally built in sand/cement blockwork, with or without a reinforced concrete framework and with a timber roof sheeted with corrugated iron or asbestos. For staff quarters a return has been made to mud block walling in the interests of economy.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department has continued to expand its activities. Two new sections were opened in the Protectorate staffed by locally trained members, and a full-time Youth Organiser was appointed to supervise the development of youth work and the Freetown Community Centre. A five-year plan was prepared by a Working Committee and submitted to Government but implementation of the plan has been held over pending the possible reorganisation of the Department.

The activities of the Department have covered the training of its staff and of voluntary workers, the sponsoring of women's institutes and other groups interested in child welfare and domestic matters, and the care of the aged and the mentally deficient. It has also dealt with the problems of some 2,000 people who called at the Central Office for advice and assistance.

The committee appointed to organise a Blind Welfare Appeal collected a further £1,700. A woman was awarded a scholarship for training in the United Kingdom as a teacher of the blind with a view to setting up a handicraft centre for the blind at one of the local schools.

The Probation of Offenders Ordinance was amended so as to enable Courts, in suitable cases, to discharge offenders absolutely as well as conditionally and clarified the means of discharging offenders conditionally, whether on probation or otherwise. The Infliction of Corporal Punishment Ordinance was passed abolishing infliction of corporal punishment on adults except for offences connected with mutiny, incitement to mutiny and violence to prison officers. The provisions of this Ordinance also regulated the birching of juveniles.

*Community Development*

As in previous years, grants of £5,000 have been made to each

Province to finance community development schemes. These grants are intended to supplement local resources and efforts. It is left to the authorities to whom the grants are made to decide how they may be used to the greatest advantage. The most popular purpose to which they have so far been devoted are minor road construction, assistance in the capital cost of building schools, and provision of small village water supplies. Plans were made during the year to extend the intensive activity in community development, which has so far been confined to the Pujehun district, to other districts.

### *Youth Organisation*

The appointment of a Youth Organiser resulted in more effective co-operation with recognised youth groups registered with the Department. Additional youth groups were founded in the Protectorate. Seventy-seven groups made up of 22 male, 25 female and 30 mixed organisations with a total membership of some 12,000 were registered during the year.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. continued to be active and sent delegates to the First West African Conference of their Associations in the Gold Coast during the year. The National Youth Council was also active.

Several youth camps were held and 20 groups involving 539 persons used the standing camp under the control of the Department. Competitions in games and sports were organised by the Sierra Leone Football Association, Cricket and Lawn Tennis Leagues, Table Tennis Association and the local branch of the Amateur Athletic Association.

### *Community Centres*

The Community Associations continued to be responsible for the two centres in Freetown which cater for all sections of the community and provide a ready meeting place for many group activities. A full-time warden was appointed to help organise these centres.

Several new centres and village halls have been built both in the Rural Areas of the Colony and in the Protectorate.

### *Juvenile Delinquency, Probation Service and Cognate Matters.*

Three hundred and eighty-four cases of indictable and non-indictable offences appeared before the Juvenile Courts during the year, an increase of 111 over the total for 1952. It is difficult to say whether this increase was due to an increase in juvenile crime or to greater vigilance being exercised by the Police.

Fifty-nine boys and eight girls in the Freetown Area and 12 boys in the Protectorate were placed on probation. The total number of cases under supervision was 197, of which 51 were discharged during the year : more use was made of the "fit person" provision of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance.

Eighty adult offenders were put on probation and 12 completed their period. This system worked satisfactorily with over 25 per cent of the probationers, many of whom were found employment ; this low



proportion does not indicate that the system failed with regard to the remaining persons as many returned to their homes in areas in which the Social Welfare Department cannot maintain contact with them.

Two hundred and sixty-six boys and 18 girls were admitted to the Remand Home. The average number in residence was 11 per day, the average stay was 15 days, and the average age was 14 years. Four of 16 absconders were still at large at the end of the year.

There were 40 admissions to, and 33 discharges from, the Approved School, Wellington, which has accommodation for 102. Ninety-five boys were in residence and there were 13 absconders. The boys are taught ordinary school subjects, gardening, tailoring, blacksmithing and woodwork. Discipline was good during the year and general health showed marked improvement.

## Chapter 8 : Legislation

Of the 32 Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council in 1953, 13 were original Ordinances (including the two Appropriation Ordinances) and the others were amending Ordinances. Notes on some of the principal enactments are given below :

*The Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1953)* provides authority for conferring on the Legislature and its members certain powers, privileges and immunities so as to ensure freedom from obstruction in the discharge of legislative duties. The Ordinance also affords protection to persons employed in the publication of reports and other papers of the Legislative Council.

The publication orally or in writing of false or defamatory accounts of the proceedings of the Council or statements which tend to bring the legislature into odium, contempt or ridicule except where the publication is a newspaper report which is fair and accurate is one of the offences made punishable by the Ordinance. The sanction in writing of the Attorney-General must be obtained for the institution of prosecutions under the Ordinance, offences thereunder being punishable by the Courts except where the Ordinance expressly confers jurisdiction on the President or any officer of the Council.

*The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1953)* sweeps away a relic of former days when the Legislative Council was the Legislature of the Colony with power to legislate for the Protectorate. It now provides that after 1st July, 1953, legislation enacted by the Council shall apply to the whole of Sierra Leone—Colony and Protectorate alike—unless where otherwise stated, instead of the former provision that all legislation applied to the Colony only except in cases where an Ordinance was made specifically applicable to the Protectorate. In accordance with constitutional changes effected by the additional Royal Instructions of 8th April, 1953, whereby appointed members of the Executive Council have become Ministers, this enactment amends the Principal Ordinance so as to permit of orders and



directions formerly issued under the hand of the Colonial Secretary alone to be issued under the hand of any member of the Executive Council.

*The Pilotage (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1953)* makes pilotage for ships of more than a hundred tons using the Queen Elizabeth II Quay compulsory, the master and owner of a ship being made liable for loss or damage caused by a ship during compulsory pilotage.

*The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1953)*. With the coming into operation of the Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Her Majesty's Customs will no longer be the Port Authority for Freetown. It will be the duty of the Port Authority to ensure that cargoes are expeditiously handled. This Ordinance provides that the Authority administering the Customs Area or the master of any ship or aircraft is to submit to the Comptroller of Customs such documents or returns in such form and at such times as he may require. The Ordinance gives to Customs Officers power to search persons leaving Sierra Leone by ship or aircraft and also persons passing to or from the land frontier in addition to the power already conferred by the principal Ordinance of searching persons suspected of carrying or having about their persons prohibited, restricted or regulated goods landed from a ship or aircraft.

*The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1953)* amends the Courts Ordinance to provide legal authority for the practice whereby the Magistrate sitting at Bonthe in the Sherbro Judicial District of the Colony hears and determines cases from the Bonthe Judicial District of the Protectorate. It ensures that the procedure applicable to cases committed from places in the Protectorate is made applicable to cases from the Bonthe Judicial District committed for trial in the Supreme Court by the Magistrate sitting in Bonthe.

The Ordinance validates past proceedings which would otherwise be regarded as irregular owing to the fact that though the causes arose in the Sherbro Judicial District, they were nevertheless dealt with by a Magistrate who sat in Bonthe.

*The Corporal Punishment Ordinance (No. 12 of 1953)* abolishes the infliction of corporal punishment on adults except for the three offences of mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and insolence to prison officers done by persons imprisoned in Her Majesty's gaols. It also regulates the infliction of corporal punishment upon juveniles throughout Sierra Leone.

*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1953)* provides for adopting the law in force in the United Kingdom that sentence of death shall not be passed on any one who at the time of the offence was less than eighteen years. The provision which is replaced was to the effect that sentence of death may not be passed on any one who at the time of sentence was less than seventeen years.

*The Registration of Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1953)* makes provision for a higher standard of plans to be attached to registrable instruments relating to land in accordance with the provisions of section 14(3) of the Survey Ordinance 1950 (No. 11 of 1950).



for the disposal of instruments (other than wills) where the depositor dies before obtaining back the instrument, and for the Registrar-General, before the testator encloses his will in a sealed packet, to make endorsements thereon in the same way as he does on other instruments.

*The Riot Damages Ordinance (No. 18 of 1953)* seeks to remove the defects of the Riot (Damages) Ordinance (Chapter 202) by making provision for the payment of compensation for damages to movable property such as motor vehicles and for imposing sanctions against rioters who come from areas outside the area where the riot occurs.

*The Rent Restriction Ordinance (No. 19 of 1953)*. Rent restriction in the Colony has hitherto been regulated by means of the Defence (Rent Assessment) Regulation 1941—Public Notice No. 23 of 1941 as amended by Public Notice No. 80 of 1941. This Ordinance perpetuates the provision of those Regulations and extends their application to the Protectorate and provides for the keeping of a rent assessment register. It permits a 25 per cent increase on the rental value on 1st August, 1940, in determining the rental value of a dwelling-house or shop.

*The Port of Freetown Ordinance (No. 20 of 1953)* provides for the working of the Queen Elizabeth II Quay which will come into operation early in 1954. There are detailed provisions for the control, management and organisation of the Quay, the levying of charges arising under the master portorage system and the appointment of a Port Authority to be responsible for all aspects of the Port which do not fall within the competence of the Harbour Master under the provisions of the Ports and Inland Waters Ordinance (Chapter 175) or of the Comptroller of Customs under the Customs Ordinance (No. 1 of 1948).

*The General Registration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1953)* extends the operation of the General Registration Ordinance to the Protectorate.

*The Business Names Registration Ordinance (No. 23 of 1953)* makes it obligatory on firms and individuals carrying on business under business names, that is, names which differ from their ordinary names, to register such names with the Registrar-General who is also empowered to refuse to register names which contain certain specified words like "Imperial" and "National" unless the consent of the Governor in Council has been obtained, or names which the Registrar-General considers to be misleading. There is a right of appeal from a refusal by the Registrar-General to the Governor whose decision will be final.

*The Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 27 of 1953)* provides for the handing over of police functions throughout the Protectorate to the Sierra Leone Police and gives to the Commissioner of Police the same responsibility for the Police in the Protectorate as in the Colony. It authorises the payment of pensions and gratuities to the dependants of supernumerary and special constables killed on duty and extends to officers holding the new ranks of Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent powers hitherto committed to the Commissioner and



Assistant Commissioner. The Ordinance assimilates the law relating to the offence of causing disaffection in the Force to the law in England. The Governor may now under the Ordinance appoint the Commissioner to be the Chief Fire Commissioner in parts of the Protectorate as well as of the Colony.

*The Court Messengers Ordinance (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 28 of 1953)* is complementary to the Police (Amendment) Ordinance passed at the same sitting of the Legislative Council as this Ordinance and provides that the Court Messengers Ordinance (Chapter 49) shall cease to have effect on a date to be appointed by the Governor. The Ordinance will not be brought into force until the Police Ordinance has been applied to the whole of the Protectorate.

*The Royal West African Frontier Force (Military Units) Ordinance (No. 29 of 1953)* repeals the Military Units Ordinance (Chapter 143) with effect from 27th April, 1953, and provides for the incorporation of the Military Units established under that Ordinance into the Sierra Leone Regiment of the Royal West African Frontier Force.

*The Freetown Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30 of 1953)* gives the Director of Public Works the necessary control over the use of buildings so as to prevent a person from using a building for a purpose different from that for which permission to build was obtained. The Director is now given power to inspect occupied buildings with the consent of the owner in addition to the power which he formerly had under the principal Ordinance of inspecting buildings in the course of construction. In case an occupier refuses to allow the Director to inspect an occupied building the Director is enabled to carry out an inspection by means of a search warrant obtained under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Chapter 52).

The Director of Public Works is empowered to take action to protect persons from injury when the condition, construction or situation of buildings is likely to cause damage to any person. The Governor in Council is authorised to make rules for the construction of building without having to obtain the approval of the Legislative Council.

*The Rural Area (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 31 of 1953)* allows the Rural Area Council to elect as President a person who may or may not already be a member of the Council and provides that the tenure of office of the President should be one year. A person elected as President is eligible to be re-elected.

*The Education Ordinance (No. 32 of 1953)* repeals and replaces the Education Ordinance (Chapter 68) and is designed to provide for the development of the educational system of the country as a whole. New features introduced by the Ordinance include the establishment of local education authorities, joint education committees and school committees which would give to local authorities greater responsibility for educational services within their areas. It provides for the establishment of Advisory Committees on the remuneration and conditions of service of teachers. In addition to the rule-making power given to the Governor in Council the Director of Education is also



empowered to make regulations. Certain of the functions hitherto and normally performed by the Governor have been transferred to the Minister as the member of the Executive Council responsible for education.

This Ordinance will come into operation when an Order is made therefor by the Governor, and until Rules are made under this Ordinance, the Rules made under the repealed Ordinance will remain in force.

## Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The Courts of Sierra Leone are the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony and Protectorate and the Native Courts of the Protectorate.

#### *Supreme Court*

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in the Colony and Protectorate, and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by the High Court of Justice in England with the exception of the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of Admiralty.

Its jurisdiction, however, does not extend to cases arising exclusively between natives,

- (i) which involve title to land situate within the Protectorate subject to the reservation mentioned below, or
- (ii) which relate to marriage or divorce by native customary law or any matrimonial claim founded on such a marriage, or
- (iii) where the claim or matter in dispute does not exceed £50 in value, or
- (iv) which relate to the administration of estates of deceased persons who are natives where such estates lie within the jurisdiction of any Native Court.

Such cases are triable only in Native Courts.

The practice and procedure of the Supreme Court in civil matters is regulated by Rules of Court made under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance, Cap. 50 and in criminal matters by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap. 52.

As regards substantive law, the Common Law of England, the doctrines of Equity and English Statutory Law of general application in England on 1st January, 1880, are in force in Sierra Leone.

In addition, certain English statutes after 1880, affecting both the criminal law and civil law, have been brought into force from time to time by Ordinance. Principal among them may be mentioned the following :

- (1) The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 (in part)
- (2) The Settled Land Act, 1882 (in part)
- (3) The Conveyancing Act, 1882 (in part)
- (4) The Settled Land Act, 1884 (in part)
- (5) The Trustee Act, 1888
- (6) The Settled Land Act, 1889
- (7) The Trustees Appointment Act, 1890
- (8) The Settled Land Act, 1890 (in part)
- (9) The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1892
- (10) The Voluntary Conveyances Act, 1893
- (11) The Trustee Act, 1893 (in part)
- (12) The Trustee Act, 1893, Amendment Act, 1894 (the whole except section 2)
- (13) The Judicial Trustees Act, 1896
- (14) The Conveyancing Act, 1911 (in part)
- (15) The Perjury Act, 1911
- (16) The Forgery Act, 1913 (in part)
- (17) The Larceny Act, 1916
- (18) The Bill of Sale Act, 1878
- (19) The Sale of Goods Act, 1893
- (20) The Criminal Justice Act, 1925

Any person charged with a criminal offence in the Colony is tried by the Court with a jury consisting of twelve men, unless :

- (i) such person shall have elected to be tried by the Court with the aid of assessors ; or
- (ii) the Court shall have ordered such person to be tried with the aid of assessors in accordance with the Jurors and Assessor Ordinance, Cap. 114.

In the Protectorate the Supreme Court is assisted by two or more assessors, whose opinions are given orally. The decision of the Court however, is vested exclusively in the Judge. In civil cases trial is by the Judge alone. He may, however, appoint assessors to assist him in a case where native customary law is involved, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Presiding Judge.

In 1953 the Supreme Court dealt with 304 civil cases and 336 criminal cases. In the latter 247 adults and 2 juveniles were convicted and 87 adults were discharged.

### *Magistrates' Courts*

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in civil cases is as follows

- (a) In the Colony, any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before it, and
- (b) In the Protectorate, any cause or matter other than an action founded upon libel and slander where such cause or matter is between—
  - (i) non-natives,
  - (ii) a native and a non-native, or
  - (iii) a native and the holder of a trading licence, although a native, and arises out of the latter's trading,



wherein the claim, debt or matter in dispute does not exceed £50 in value, whether on balance of account or otherwise.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to cases triable summarily, and its procedure in this jurisdiction is governed by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap. 52. In addition, Magistrates hold preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall or shall not be committed for trial.

### *Native Courts*

The Native Courts of the Protectorate have jurisdiction in all matters between natives *inter se* not triable by any other court. The law and practice of such courts are according to native law and custom. In chiefdoms which have become Native Administrations the Native Court is presided over by the Paramount Chief and three or four members of the Tribal Authority, sitting in rotation. In other chiefdoms, the constitution is not so rigid. The former are also Courts of Record and submit monthly returns to the District Commissioner whereas the latter are not so organised.

The Native Courts have jurisdiction in all civil cases arising exclusively between natives, other than a case involving a question of title to land between two or more Paramount Chiefs, or of a debt claimed by the holder of a trading licence. If the amount in dispute, however, is over £50, the case may be taken to the Supreme Court. In cases of land disputes, the Native Courts have power to hear and determine claims except where the dispute concerns two chiefdoms. In such cases, or where the case is of unusual importance, the District Commissioner has power to inquire and decide. An inquiry into the Native Court System in the Protectorate was carried out in the early part of the year by Mr. N. J. Brooke, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court in Nigeria, and a report has been submitted to the Government.

### *Appeals*

There is an automatic appeal from the Native Court to the District Commissioner where sentences of imprisonment exceeding fourteen days are imposed by a Native Court. The District Commissioner, on the application of any party or of his own motion, also has a power of review of all cases originating in a Native Court.

Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal. The West African Court of Appeal is composed of the President, one or more Justices of Appeal and the Judges of the four West African Colonies. This Court sits in Sierra Leone in March and October and at any other time the President may direct. In 1953 the Court heard 12 civil cases and 10 criminal cases from Sierra Leone. The criminal cases resulted in seven conviction and three discharges. From the West African Court of Appeal, an appeal lies in appropriate cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council in England.

*Types of Case*

The commonest types of litigation and offences in the respective Courts are :

*Supreme Court*

- (a) Amount due resulting from breach of contractual obligation
- (b) Larceny

*Magistrates' Courts*

- (a) Debts including arrears of rent and damages for assault and wounding
- (b) Larceny, burglary and housebreaking, assault and wounding.

*Native Courts*

- (a) Bush disputes
- (b) Cases involving marriage customary laws.

*Probation and Juveniles*

Under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, No. 19 of 1950, first offenders may be put on probation under the supervision of a Probation Officer. Immediately after conviction, a report as to character, antecedents, etc. of the offender is submitted to the Court by the Probation Officer ; the Court may then make a probation order. Juvenile offenders are sent to the Approved School for corrective training.

## P O L I C E

The establishment of the Sierra Leone Police Force comprises 26 superior police officers (five of whom are seconded to the Protectorate to supervise Court Messengers and are responsible to the Chief Commissioner), 23 inspectors and sub-inspectors and 668 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment includes a Band consisting of a bandmaster (Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police) and 25 bandsmen and an Escort Police Detachment of 50 men.

The Force is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order in the Colony. There is a Division at Yengema in the Protectorate ; assistance is given elsewhere in the Protectorate in the investigation of difficult and serious cases of crime and in dealing with serious disturbances.

The Colony, for the purposes of police administration, is divided into two districts and there are also the Harbour Police and Traffic Sections. The districts are responsible for policing the Colony area and these in turn are divided into police station areas.

Wireless communication connects Freetown with Provincial Headquarters at Bo and Kenema, and with Lunsar and the Police Divisional Headquarters at Yengema. In addition patrol cars equipped with V.H.F. sets operate from the Information Room in Colony Divisional Headquarters. The public are now becoming aware of the efficiency of the Information Room and are taking advantage of the facilities afforded. The Harbour Police launch is also in radio communication with the Information Room.



The Training School is of paramount importance and 102 recruits completed training courses during 1953 and 40 await the completion of their training. Refresher courses and other specialist courses were held. Instruction in first aid and life saving forms an important part of the training.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the Protectorate Assembly, Bo in October, 1953.

Be it resolved that the Assembly, taking note of the success which has attended the replacement of the Supernumerary Court Messengers at Yengema by Sierra Leone Police, would welcome the application of the Police Ordinance to the whole Protectorate.

In December the Legislative Council passed a Bill to repeal the Court Messengers Ordinance and a Bill to amend the Police Ordinance to facilitate the application of the Ordinance to the Protectorate, the intention being to bring both measures into force when the various administrative arrangements they entail have been made. The Court Messenger Force has been responsible for the policing of the Protectorate for more than fifty years.

The appendix on pages 70—1 classifies the state of crime in the Colony under the main heads. 1953 showed a large decrease in all offences reported, with a total of 5,493 against a total of 8,100 in 1952. The appendix on pages 72—3 shows similar figures for Yengema Division in the Protectorate. Serious crime is investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department, and during the year intensive police operations were directed against illicit diamond activities. Altogether, 4,790 diamonds, with an estimated value of £75,000, were seized by the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Immigration and Passport Control Section of the Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the issue of passports and other travel documents.

In the Colony 17 persons were killed in road accidents compared with 12 in 1952 but there was little change in the number of persons slightly or seriously injured. The total number of accidents increased to 726 in 1953 compared with 594 in 1952. The standard of driving remains poor but the Road Safety Campaign which includes school lectures, broadcast talks and cinema shows is beginning to produce results.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE COLONY  
for the Year ending 31st December, 1953

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Total Cases Reported	Cases referred to Native Authority	Total True Cases	No. of Cases Prosecuted	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases awaiting Trial	No. of Adults Prosecuted	No. of Adults Convicted	No. of Juveniles Prosecuted	No. of Juveniles Convicted	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.
OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON												
Murder .. .. .	3		2	1		1	1					
Manslaughter (other than Motor Transport) ..	3		3	2		2	2					
Wounding and Serious Assault .. .. .	191		136	121	81	27	128	76	4	3		
Common Assault .. ..	197		137	106	89	6	126	114	8	7		
Rape .. .. .	19		17	16	3	9	16	3	3	3		
Indecent Assault .. ..	16		15	11	6	3	9	4				
Other Offences against Morality .. .. .	10		8	4	2	2	5	3				
Other Offences not included above .. ..	5		2	2		1	1					
TOTAL ..	444		320	263	181	51	288	200	15	13		
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY												
Robbery with Violence ..	8		6	2	1		2	1	2	2	81 18 6	64 18 0
Burglary .. .. .	86		84	14	5	9	14	5			1,434 18 1	
Store, Office, etc., breaking by night .. ..	28		28	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	1,350 10 2	628 13 11
Housebreaking .. .. .	131		30	24	11	9	32	17			2,582 17 5	185 3 5
Larceny—Dwelling—Day	180		171	31	22	4	34	26	2	2	7,212 3 10	1,077 15 10
Larceny—Dwelling—Night	159		158	13	9	3	12	9			5,702 2 8	1,751 12 11
	7		6	6	3	1	6	3			45 13 6	34 1 0



Unlawful Possession ..	95	80	78	56	3	87	63			10	9	0
Forgery and Uttering ..	21	20	9	2	7	9	2					
Larceny (a) £50 and over ..	56	36	10	4	3	14	5			5,663	9	8
Larceny (b) under £50 ..	2,846	2,632	971	628	57	1,013	658	83	69	10,196	4	0
Larceny—Person ..	60	54	34	28	2	34	28			144	14	6
Arson and attempted Arson ..	4	3										
Other Offences not included above ..	222	193	74	47	15	68	45	2	1	391	1	5
TOTAL ..	3,903	3,501	1,269	817	115	1,329	864	90	75	£34,816	2	9
OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER Including—												
Riot, Unlawful Assembly, Affray, Disorderly Behaviour, Drunkenness, Assault on Police, Obstruction of Police ..	253	250	226	188	8	311	266	5	5			
OTHER OFFENCES ..	893	707	631	563	11	736	699	112	109			
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,493	4,778	2,389	1,749	185	2,664	2,029	222	202	£34,816	2	9
										£6,248	4	3½

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR YENGEMA DIVISION  
for the Year ending 31st December, 1953

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		I		J		K	L
	Total Cases Reported	Cases referred to Native Authority	Total True Cases	No. of Cases Prosecuted	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases awaiting Trial	No. of Adults Prosecuted	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered
														£ s. d.	£ s. d.
OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON															
Murder .. .. .	5		4	4	1	3	4	1							
Manslaughter (other than Motor Transport) ..	1	1	1	1	1		1	1							
Wounding and Serious Assault .. .. .	7	7	7	5	3	2	4	3							
Common Assault ..	13	11	11	11	8	1	24	9		1					
Indecent Assault ..	5	5	5	5	3	2	4	2							
Other Offences not included above .. ..	1	1	1	1	1		1	1							
TOTAL ..	32	29	29	27	17	8	38	17		1					
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY															
Robbery with Violence ..	1	1	1											380	7 7 6
Burglary .. .. .	8	8	8											445	8 1 3
Housebreaking .. ..	12	12	12	2	1	1	2	1						9 0	16 6
Larceny—Dwelling—Day ..	22	21	21	3	3		4	4						959	49 16 6
Larceny—Dwelling—Night ..	15	15	15	5	5		5	5						18 0	95 2 5
Unlawful Possession ..	4	4	4	2	1		3	1						15 0	2 2 0
Forgery and Uttering ..	1														
Larceny (a) £50 and over ..	13	13	13	5	2	2	8	3						2,843	232 11 0
Larceny (b) under £50 ..	118	111	111	53	45	2	69	51						1,533	338 7 6
Larceny—Person .. ..	1	1	1											22	0 0 0
Other Offences not included above .. ..	17	14	14	7	4	1	7	4						1,675	120 0 0
TOTAL ..	212	200	200	77	61	6	98	69						8,295	853 8 2



[illegible]

## PRISONS

The Prison Service in the Colony and Protectorate is run by the Director of Prisons, assisted by an establishment of five superior officers including an instructor of industries and 255 other ranks including five matrons and 17 industrial instructors.

During the year 72 subordinate officers passed through the Warders Training School, opened in 1952. A Deputy Prison Superintendent attended a training course in the United Kingdom.

The prison staff mans and controls the following penal establishments : Central Prison, Freetown ; New England Prison ; Masanki Prison Camp ; three Protectorate district prisons at Kenema, Moyamba and Pujehun ; and three lock-ups. A further six lock-ups come under the administration of the Director of Prisons but are in the charge of District Commissioners and manned by Court Messengers.

For purposes of classification the various prisons accommodate the following types of offender :

(a) Central Prison, Freetown accepts all remand and convicted prisoners from the Colony area and most convicted prisoners from the Protectorate.

Remand prisoners are entirely segregated, and convicted prisoners who are not of the classification retained by this prison never enter the prison proper but are segregated in the reception centre for subsequent dispersal.

All long-sentence prisoners (in excess of three years) are retained and segregated ; first offenders are kept apart from recidivists. Escapees, truculent offenders and those unfit for transfer on medical grounds are similarly dealt with. Training facilities for long-sentence prisoners are adequate in this prison.

(b) The two minimum security establishments, New England and Masanki, accommodate short-term recidivists and first offenders serving sentences of up to three years.

(c) District prisons accommodate all remand offenders from the respective areas and all convicted offenders serving up to a six-month sentence, with the exception of dangerous prisoners or those considered likely to attempt escape, who are transferred to the Central Prison.

(d) Lock-ups, excepting those manned by prison officers, do not retain offenders sentenced to periods in excess of one month.

The total admission in prisons in 1953 was 7,360 with a daily average of 1,022·678. Both these figures show an increase on the 1952 figure which was chiefly due to convictions in connection with illicit diamond mining.

Educational facilities were enlarged, and at the close of 1952 an additional schoolmaster was seconded from the Education Department. Vocational training was increased with the installation of further electrical machinery in the shoemakers' shop and the laundry. The



turning scheme, which had been in operation for five years, was more closely supervised and resulted in increased output.

During the year pig breeding was introduced at Masanki Camp with the co-operation of the Agricultural Department.

Discipline was excellent throughout the year, most of the prisoners actively co-operating in the keeping of good order. Corporal punishment was not administered during the year.

A scheme of unofficial visitors was begun in the Central Prison ; the scheme was most successful and great keenness has been shown by the visitors.

## Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

### ELECTRICITY

On 1st January, 1953, an independent Electricity Department was created to take over the duties performed previously by the electricity branch of the Public Works Department. The new department is responsible to the Ministry of Works and Transport for the operation and development of existing undertakings and for the extension of electricity supplies.

The largest system is in Freetown where installed generating capacity on 31st December, 1953, was 4,500 kilowatts. Units generated during the year were 8,440,000 with a maximum sustained load of 2,000 kilowatts. Facilities are being expanded. The peak load diesel station has been completely re-equipped with new switchgear and generating plant and a major reconstruction scheme for the high voltage distribution system is in hand.

The first section of the Colony Rural Area scheme was put into commission in December, 1953.

There are electricity undertakings in the Protectorate at Bo, Magburaka, Lungi, Kenema, Njala and Rokupr. These are small systems with a total installed generating capacity of 750 kilowatts. The installed capacity at any one station does not at present exceed 250 kilowatts. The total of units generated at these smaller stations was 680,000 units of which some 416,000 were generated at Bo.

High tension supplies at 3,300 volts and 11,000 volts are being provided at Bo and Magburaka to meet special requirements, and to facilitate expansion of the system. At Lungi Airport a 3,300 volt system is in operation. Supply systems for four new areas are being planned. Voltages are standardised throughout, and are as follows :

*Low tension*—400 volts three phase and 250 volts single phase ;

*High tension*—3,300 volts or 11,000 volts three phase. All supplies are at 50 cycles.

Rates briefly are :

Freetown : domestic— $1\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $10d.$  per unit according to quantity utilised ; power— $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  per unit plus fixed kva. charge. Commercial

lighting rates and bulk supply rates are also provided. Special rates on contract can be arranged.

Tariffs outside Freetown are on the same basis, but rates are higher.

#### WATER SUPPLIES

There are piped water supplies in four towns and smaller supplies serve several Government stations in the Protectorate. Three other systems are in the course of installation and four others are being investigated. One, for Bo, has been designed and construction will start shortly.

In Freetown the Guma Valley Scheme is still under investigation. This is intended to replace the present supply which depends on scattered intakes in various small streams, many of which dry up for part of the year, and would prevent the shortage of water every dry season. In the meantime, in order to provide some measure of relief at these times, a dam capable of impounding 20,000,000 gallons has been built at the instance of the Freetown City Council in the Kongo Valley.

## Chapter 11 : Communications

#### SHIPPING

Freetown has one of the largest natural harbours in the world. During 1953 some 900 ships called at the port. All cargo except chrome and iron ore continued during the year to be handled by lightering to and from the Government Wharf. Work on the new deep-water quay (named the Queen Elizabeth II Quay) was nearing completion at the end of the year, and it was hoped that it would be in operation by mid-1954. The new slipways, one for launches and the other to take vessels of up to 550 tons, were also nearing completion.

The Railway Department is responsible for the administration of the customs area of the Port of Freetown, embracing lighter berths, transit sheds and the provision and maintenance of crane facilities. The traffic handled over the wharves amounted to 264,558 tons, some 30,000 tons more than in 1952. Stevedoring, lighterage and shore handling operation other than railway coal imports are carried out by ships' agents and landing contractors. Legislation was introduced towards the end of the year providing for a properly constituted port management organisation within the Railway Administration to take over control of the port working and to perform all shore handling operations as soon as the new deep-water berths at the Queen Elizabeth II Quay are taken into service in 1954.

Pepel, twelve miles up the Sierra Leone river from Freetown, is used only for the loading of the iron ore mined by the Sierra Leone Development Company at Marampa.

The port of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, some 85 miles down the coast to the south-east of the Colony peninsula, is used mainly for the export



of piassava and palm produce. Ships cannot approach nearer than eight miles from the town and freight is lightered out.

It is now some years since a ship of any size has loaded produce at the port of Sulima which lies in the extreme southern corner of Sierra Leone, near the frontier with Liberia. This port consists of an open beachstead and loading is by surf boats. Deep-water launches now bring the produce of the Sulima area (much of it piassava) to Freetown.

The main shipping firms are Elder Dempster Lines, the Palm Line and the Holland West Africa Line which provide frequent services to and from Britain, the continent of Europe and ports as far south as Angola—about 25 ships a month in each direction. Swedish, Danish and German vessels also call and maintain a fairly regular service to and from Scandinavian and other European ports and southwards to Angola.

Launch and boat routes from Freetown northwards to villages on the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southwards to Bonthe and Lattru total 500 miles. Rock bars and rapids restrict the use of the rivers in the dry season. Much up-country produce is however transported by launch and boat to Freetown and Bonthe and a large number of passengers use this mode of travel.

#### RAILWAY

The main line of the Sierra Leone Railway runs in an easterly direction from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of  $227\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A branch line from Bauya Junction,  $64\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Freetown, runs north-east to Makeni in the Northern Province, a distance of  $83\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The railway, which is of 2ft. 6in. gauge, was originally constructed as a development line to open up trade in the hinterland. It follows a previous course throughout its length and this, with heavy gradients and numerous river crossings, results in exceptionally high operating costs. Much of the permanent way is between 40 and 50 years old and is in need of complete renewal. One hundred and twenty miles of new 35 lb. and 40 lb. plain track material was ordered in 1951 and relaying has now begun at the eastern end of the main line.

During 1953 the Railway carried 126,759 tons of paying traffic compared with 126,213 tons in 1952. The ton mileage of goods traffic was 19,850,702 as compared with 19,883,336 in the previous year.

The number of passenger journeys was 1,037,980 compared with 248,409, and passenger mileage was 29,176,213 compared with 18,403,142 in 1952.

Passenger fares were increased at the beginning of 1953 and the result at the end of the year showed an increase in passenger revenue of £2,345, the total amount being £172,912, which is a record.

Gross receipts were £580,559, an increase of £5,314 on the previous year. Gross expenditure, including extraordinary works on both revenue and capital accounts, amounted to £736,402 compared with £602,731 in 1952. The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts was 126·83 as against 133·04 in 1952.

A private railway owned by the Sierra Leone Development Company Limited, runs from Marampa to Pepel, a distance of  $57\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and carries all the iron ore mined by the Company; it is not available for use by the public.

#### ROADS AND VEHICLES

The following is the mileage of the three classes of roads in Sierra Leone :

	<i>Miles</i>
First-class roads maintained by the Public Works Department . . . . .	1,604
Roads maintained by the local government bodies (District Councils and Native Administrations)	1,030
Roads owned and maintained by private companies	122*
	<hr/> 2,756 <hr/>

\* The figure of 231 given in the 1952 Report is incorrect.

Only some 90 miles of road in the territory are tarred, mostly in the Colony peninsula and for some 40 miles out from Freetown on the main road into the Protectorate. This figure excludes a few miles of tarred surface in the larger Protectorate townships. All first-class roads and most of the others are motorable throughout the year, but occasionally ferries are closed for a few days at a time for repair or because of abnormal flood water. A note on the programme for the replacement of certain ferries by bridges and on the extension of the trunk road system is given in the section on development in Part I, page 4.

The following is the number of vehicles licensed in Sierra Leone :

Lorries . . . . .	829
Motor cars . . . . .	2,526
Motor cycles . . . . .	346

Public motor buses of the Road Transport Department covered 780,802 miles during 1953, an increase of 130,500 miles over the previous year, and carried 3,625,559 passengers (not including season ticket holders) as against 3,474,964 in 1952. Revenue earned by the service amounted to £57,688.

#### AIR

The only airport in the territory is the Freetown Airport which is on Lungi, on the northern bank of the Sierra Leone river opposite Freetown. Access is gained to it from Freetown by launch and bus. It is an international airport and a customs station. Air traffic control watch is normally maintained only from dawn to dusk but night landing facilities are provided on request. Meteorological and wireless telephone services are maintained continuously.



A programme of reconstruction of the runway began during the year.

Scheduled services to and from Freetown Airport in 1953 were as follows :

West African Airways :

Dakar/Freetown/Accra . once weekly in each direction.

Dakar/Freetown only . once weekly in each direction.

These flights provided connections by B.O.A.C. to Britain twice weekly.

Air France :

Dakar/Freetown/Abidjan . once weekly in each direction  
(this service ceased on 22nd September).

Bamako/Conakry/Freetown once weekly in each direction  
(from 23rd September).

Charter services were provided by Messrs. Airwork Limited, London/Freetown/Accra once monthly in each direction, and irregularly by Liberian air taxis between Monrovia and Freetown.

Two landing strips were maintained at Hastings, near Freetown on the southern bank of the Sierra Leone river, and at Bo in the Protectorate. These strips are suitable only for light aircraft, and no facilities are provided.

Details of aircraft movements and of passengers and freight handled during the year were as follows :

(a) *Aircraft Movements*

Scheduled services	. . . . .	494
Charter services	. . . . .	88
Private aircraft	. . . . .	28
R.A.F. and Military aircraft	. . . . .	16
Other commercial and non-commercial aircraft	. . . . .	34
		<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	660
		<hr/>

(b) *Passengers Handled*

Embarking	. . . . .	2,082
Disembarking	. . . . .	2,224
Transit	. . . . .	2,182
		<hr/>
		6,488
		<hr/>

(c) *Freight*

Loaded	. . . . .	22.98 tons
Unloaded	. . . . .	20.02 tons
Transit	. . . . .	18.89 tons

(d) *Mail*

Loaded	. . . . .	5,956 kgs.
Unloaded	. . . . .	10,307 kgs.

## POSTAL SERVICES

Air mails were despatched four times weekly, and there was a regular fortnightly mailboat service to and from the United Kingdom and other British West African territories. Internal road, rail and carrier mail services were maintained to 97 post offices and agencies. Five new postal agencies were opened.

Increased use was made of money order and postal order services.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Work on the installation of the new central automatic telephone exchange for Freetown continued throughout the year and the exchange is expected to open for service in March, 1954. The capacity is 800 lines initially and 3,000 ultimately. Telephone exchanges have been installed in Magburaka, Njala and Lunsar. The total number of subscribers to the telephone service is now 882.

During 1953 radio links were provided from Freetown to Kabala and Bonthe. Telegraph traffic continues to show a marked increase and teleprinters have been ordered for use on the Freetown-Bo circuit.

## Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

## P R E S S

TITLE	FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	ESTIMATED CIRCULATION	LANGUAGE	ADDRESS
<i>Sierra Leone Daily Mail</i>	Daily	6,000	English	Howe Street, Freetown.
<i>Sierra Leone Daily Guardian</i>	„	1,200	„	Oxford Street, Freetown.
<i>The African Standard</i>	Weekly	1,000	„	7, Trelawney Street, Freetown.
<i>The African Vanguard</i>	Daily	800	„	Wellington Street, Freetown.
<i>The Evening Dispatch</i>	„	800	„	Charlotte Street, Freetown.
<i>The Sierra Leone Observer</i>	Weekly	1,500	„	3, Hospital Road, Bo.
<i>Weekly Bulletin</i>	„	5,000	„	Public Relations Department, Freetown.
<i>Seme Loko</i>	Monthly	1,500	Mende	Protectorate Literature Bureau Bo.



### BROADCASTING

A scheme for a direct broadcasting service was approved at the end of the year and capital equipment will be ordered in 1954. The scheme provides for the establishment of a 5 kw. transmitter in Freetown.

The number of subscribers to the Freetown Rediffusion System continued to grow and at the end of the year there were 3,654 loud-speakers installed as compared with 3,032 in 1952. This is one of the oldest wired broadcasting services in Africa and was established in 1934. It is operated jointly by the Posts and Telegraphs Department (Engineering) and the Public Relations Department (Programmes). The station operates for 74 hours each week and, in addition to re-broadcasting the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C., a local programme is produced each evening and includes news bulletins, a weekly news magazine in Temne, Mende and English, variety, band and choral performances, talks, political broadcasts and occasional outside broadcasts of important events. The number of licences issued to persons owning private receiving sets was 990.

### FILMS

The three commercial cinemas continued to operate during the year, the Odeons (Freetown and Bo) giving daily performances and the Empire (Freetown) twice-weekly shows. The two non-commercial cinemas at the mining centres of Marampa and Yengema shared the programme material with the commercial circuit.

Copies of 35 mm. newsreels and documentaries received from official sources by the Public Relations Department were made available to the commercial and non-commercial cinemas.

The colour and black and white films of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen were enthusiastically received.

A 16 mm. film and filmstrip library maintained by the Public Relations Department was well used by the British Council, educational institutions and missions possessing projection equipment.

### INFORMATION SERVICES

The Public Relations Department publicises the work of all Government departments and has arranged press conferences and tours on behalf of Ministers. During the year numerous press releases were issued to the newspapers, and material received from the Colonial Office, the Central Office of Information and other overseas agencies was made available to editors.

Daily programmes for the Freetown Re-diffusion System were arranged by the Department. A number of outside broadcasts were re-diffused, including the arrival of the Governor in April.

One 16 mm. mobile cinema van and two portable units were in operation and cinema shows were given in all districts. A school cinema,

organised in co-operation with the British Council, in Freetown, provided programmes for secondary school children.

Regular supplies of films, filmstrips, pictures, picture posters, periodicals and other visual material were received from the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information. This material was widely distributed and was much appreciated. The Public Relations Department also received material from the United Nations Agencies, various Commonwealth Information Services, and centres in French, Belgian and Portuguese territories. A considerable amount of press material was also despatched overseas by the Department.

## Chapter 13 : Local Forces

The principal military force in Sierra Leone is the 1st Battalion of the Sierra Leone Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force. The Sierra Leone Signal Squadron and a unit of the West African Arm Service Corps are also stationed in the territory.

The Sierra Leone Regiment traces its history back to the Sierra Leone Frontier Police raised in 1890 for service in the Colony and more particularly in the adjacent territories of what was later to become the Protectorate. The force was recruited from the local African tribes and included a number of transfers from the civil police. Its strength was 288 including officers. At that time it was employed in the protection of the Colony's interests in the adjacent territories before the formal establishment of the Protectorate in 1896.

In 1898 the "Frontiers", together with other forces, were engaged in quelling the widespread rising in protest against the imposition of the hut tax in the newly constituted Protectorate. Later, columns marched through the Protectorate to show the flag and assist in the pacification of troubled areas.

A detachment of the "Frontiers" took part in the Ashanti campaign of 1900-01 in the Gold Coast. They were employed as scouts and were highly regarded as the only members of the force trained in bush warfare.

1902 marked the creation of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force. All officers received military rank and the battalion had an establishment of 600 rank and file.

In 1903 the Battalion was reorganised on a basis of five companies each of 98 rank and file.

In 1905 the Battalion took part in operations against raiding Kissi who came chiefly from French and Liberian territory.

In 1906 the Moa Barracks were built at Daru and this became the headquarters of the Battalion until 1928.

During the first World War two companies of the Battalion saw service in Togoland and later in the Cameroons where they took part in the capture of Duala. The remainder of the Battalion also went to the Cameroons. After the campaign the Battalion returned to Daru.



In 1928 the W.A.F.F. received the honour of becoming a "Royal" Force. In that year the Battalion moved to Freetown to relieve the West African Regiment which was disbanded.

In 1940 a 2nd Battalion of the Sierra Leone Regiment was formed. This Battalion remained in Sierra Leone during the war. The 1st Battalion was included in the 6th West African Infantry Brigade with Battalions from the Gambia and Nigeria. This Brigade was trained in Nigeria with the 81st West African Infantry Division and went with that formation to India in 1943. The Battalion saw active service in the Second and Third Arakan campaigns of 1944-45. It took part in the operations which led to the capture of Myohaung in January, 1945.

After the war the 2nd Battalion was disbanded and the 1st Battalion returned to Freetown. The Regiment's Training Centre is still based at the old headquarters at Daru.

The Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force, reformed in 1952, continued to expand and at the end of the year consisted of seven officers and nearly 100 ratings. The Force was represented by an officer and a rating at Her Majesty's Coronation.

The expenditure on defence in 1953 was £76,700.

## PART III

### Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone has an area of some 27,925 square miles (about the size of Ireland), roughly circular in shape, lying between  $6^{\circ} 55'$  and  $10^{\circ}$  of north latitude and  $10^{\circ} 16'$  and  $13^{\circ} 18'$  of west longitude. It has a sea-coast 210 miles in length, extending from the French Guinea border to the border of the Republic of Liberia. Inland it has common frontiers with only these two territories.

The Colony, i.e. the territory acquired by the Crown by treaty or cession or otherwise, consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula (including Freetown), Sherbro Island and various other islands and small islets.

The peninsula is about 25 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 miles in breadth at its widest part. It is formed of a range of igneous mountains running parallel to the sea, the summits of the highest of which rise in conical form to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The mountains, composed principally of norite, are thickly wooded, and are intersected by ravines and small valleys. Freetown lies on the northern end of this peninsula at the foot of steep hills, about four miles up the Sierra Leone river. It possesses one of the finest natural harbours in West Africa and, being one of the few points on the coast of Africa where there is high land near the sea, is a place of considerable interest and beauty. The western side of the peninsula, on the sea-coast, has a number of agreeable beaches and coves.

The Protectorate, an area of about 27,656 square miles, varies considerably in different localities. The coastal strip is flat and low-lying and the river estuaries, below high-tide mark, are bounded by extensive mangrove swamps. The western and southern part of the Protectorate consists of rolling wooded country broken in places by ranges of hills rising to 1,000 feet or more. The ground rises to the north and east to form an upland plateau having a general elevation of about 1,500 feet. The Sula and Kangari hills rise to nearly 3,000 feet and, to the east near the French Guinea frontier, Bintimane peak and the summits of the Tingi range rise to above 6,000 feet. Unlike many regions on the west coast of Africa, the country is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow of which is from the north-east to the south-west and into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers are navigable by small craft for various distances, and provide useful waterways, especially during the rainy season.

The climate of Sierra Leone is of the equatorial type, with two main phases, a dry season from mid-November to mid-April and a wet season from mid-April to mid-November. At the onset and cessation of the wet season violent thunderstorms occur, sometimes accompanied by squalls (commonly but erroneously known as tornadoes) which can reach a maximum velocity of 40-45 m.p.h. A dry north



asterly wind (the “harmattan”) may blow at intervals during December, January and February and at this time visibility is restricted by the fine dust which the wind usually carries with it from the Sahara. Visibility after the first few storms in the rainy season is, however, good, and frequently the mountains of French Guinea may be seen from the hills above Freetown, a distance of about 80 miles.

Geographically speaking, the country can be divided into three climatic belts, running roughly parallel with the coast, north-west to south-east :

- (a) from the coast to 50 miles inland ;
- (b) 50 to 120 miles inland ;
- and (c) 120 miles inland to the eastern frontier.

Mean rainfall in these belts is of the order for (a) of 130 inches or more, the highest long-term mean on record being 212 inches, although rain-gauge in the Freetown hills has recorded 319 inches in a year ; for (b) of 100–130 inches ; and for (c) of 75–100 inches. In belt (a) 60–70 per cent of the annual rainfall is likely to occur in the period from July to September ; in (b) 50–60 per cent and in (c) 45–50 per cent during the same period.

Temperatures and relative humidity show greater variation inland than in the coastal area. The mean daily range of temperature on the coast is 10° Fahrenheit and the range of relative humidity is 12 per cent, while inland the mean daily ranges of temperature may vary from 15° to 30° Fahrenheit and of humidity from 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR SELECTED STATIONS IN 1953

Station	Height above Mean Sea Level feet	Annual Mean Temperature		Rainfall inches
		Max. Deg. F.	Min.	
Freetown . . .	37	84.9	75.5	132.29
ungi . . .	82	86.0	74.3	134.14
akeni . . .	275	89.0	72.0	136.06
o . . .	302	87.8	71.8	129.48
onthé . . .	10	86.4	74.9	163.60
aru . . .	624	87.1	70.8	89.95

The climate of Sierra Leone, as elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, is trying, but living and health conditions have steadily improved in recent years.

Chapter 2 : History

The first written records of Sierra Leone are those of the Portuguese voyages of discovery in the 15th century. Pedro da Cintra gave it its name about the year 1460 and in the succeeding decades the Portuguese built, but after a few years abandoned, a fortress on the shore of the Sierra Leone River. Adventurers from other countries soon followed, not to colonise but as pirates and slave-traders. Sir John Hawkins, who

came on a slave-raiding expedition in 1562, was probably the first Englishman to land here. Drake called in on his voyage round the world. A few relics of these early voyages still survive—the name “Pirates’ Bay”, the stone buried in Freetown bearing the names of the Dutch Admirals De Ruyter and Van Meppel who took in water at the stream there in 1664, the ruins of the fort on Bunce Island with its slave-barracoons and churchyard. There were also barracoons on the neighbouring Tasso and Gambia Islands, and indeed all along the coast from the Rio Pongas down to the Sherbro and to Sulima.

The Colony of Sierra Leone was founded as an attempt to atone for the horrors of this slave trade. Granville Sharp, a friend of Wilberforce and a leader in the movement to abolish slavery, designed it as a home for slaves freed and destitute in England. In 1787 he sent out the first settlers to what he called “The Province of Freedom”, where they were granted a strip of land on the north shore of the peninsula by the Temne King Naimbanna and there founded Freetown. In 1789 the settlers quarrelled with the neighbouring King Jimmy, who destroyed the town and drove them away. But in 1790 the enterprise was taken over by the Sierra Leone Company, of which Sharp was a director, more settlers were sent out, and in 1792 Lieutenant John Clarkson, the first Governor, brought over 300 who had been freed after the American War of Independence for supporting the British, and then uncomfortably settled in Nova Scotia. They were joined in 1800 by a group of Maroons, former slaves, sent from Jamaica after an insurrection.

The land did not prove as fertile as it had been described ; the settlement was attacked at intervals by neighbouring tribes (aided sometime by discontented settlers) ; and in 1794 it was sacked by a French squadron. But after the last Temne raid in 1803 the invasions ceased. The Sierra Leone Company was given a Royal Charter in 1799, and Freetown, already laid out with its regular street-plan, was constituted a corporation with mayor and aldermen. But the Company was unable to meet the heavy burdens of defence and settlement, and in 1808 Sierra Leone was transferred to the Crown. In 1807 Parliament had passed an Act making the slave trade illegal ; the new Colony was to be a base from which that Act could be enforced. A naval squadron was stationed on the coast to intercept slave ships, and a Court of Vice-Admiralty set up in Freetown to try slave traders. When other nations agreed to prohibit slaving it was supplemented in 1819, by a Court of Mixed Commission where British and foreign judges heard slave cases jointly.

The first slave ship was condemned, and its cargo freed, in 1808. From then on, hundreds, and in some years thousands, of slaves were freed every year, most of them remaining in Sierra Leone. The whole of the peninsula was ceded by the Temne chiefs and most of the liberated were settled in villages round it. As the Colony could raise little revenue, a parliamentary grant, administered by the British Treasury through a special Liberated African Department, provided for their support and for churches and schools in the villages.

These Liberated Africans, or “Creoles” as they came to be called, came from all parts of Africa. Cut off from their homes, they tended



to adopt the original settlers' style of living ; cut off from their traditions they proved a fruitful field for missionaries. From 1804 the Church Missionary Society and from 1810 the Methodists, had missions here; from the first there had been Methodist congregations among the Nova Scotians, with their own preachers and chapels. Education was left to the churches, the Liberated African Department providing only school buildings in the villages. In 1845, when the Department was greatly reduced they were all handed over to the missions. The C.M.S. had already started an institution for training for the ministry at Fourah Bay in 1827. By 1861 they had trained enough clergy to allow the mission to withdraw from the Colony, and provide the villages with African pastors under the direction of a European bishop. In 1876 the institution was affiliated to Durham University as Fourah Bay College. Only in this century has the Government, working through the Education Department, taken an active part in establishing schools and given grants to existing ones.

Though the Liberated African Department was reduced in 1845, the slave trade still continued and was not extirpated until the eighteen-sixties. The Court of Mixed Commission was finally abolished in 1870. The population, increasing steadily with every capture, by the middle of the century exceeded 40,000, about 16,000 of whom lived in Freetown. Legitimate trade with the interior succeeded the slave trade. The timber trade, started about 1815, flourished until the fine forest timber in and near the Colony was all cut down ; after 1840 ground-nuts, and later palm oil and kernels were exported. Many of the Liberated Africans set up as traders on a large scale. Not until the eighteen-sixties was there serious competition from European firms, and only in this century from Syrians. Freetown became the centre for the trading factories gradually established in the Sherbro, the Rokell, and the Scarcies rivers. Thus the Colony's interests began to extend beyond the peninsula.

The Isles de Los were taken over in 1816 ; the Banana Islands were leased from the Caulker family in 1820. In 1825 Governor Turner made a treaty of cession with all the Sherbro chiefs, but it was disallowed by the Secretary of State. In general, British colonial policy for the greater part of the 19th century disapproved of any expansion of the existing colonies. Succeeding Governors did, however, make treaties of friendship with neighbouring chiefs, usually with a clause prohibiting the slave trade. In 1845 Bai Sherbro ceded a nominal sovereignty over the coast line of the Bullom shore, north to the Scarcies. By 1861 trade in the Sherbro country was important enough for the Secretary of State to allow Governor Hill to take over Sherbro Island and a strip of the mainland as a part of the Colony. Hill also annexed the Koya country where tribal wars were threatening Waterloo and the Colony's eastern boundary. Part of Koya was restored in 1872 by Governor Kennedy.

The boundaries of these accessions and spheres of influence were at first only roughly defined. The great expansion of the French Empire to the north and Liberian claims to the south made accurate definition necessary. After several fruitless commissions the Liberian frontier was

settled in 1885, and rectified again in 1911. The French frontier was defined in 1895. A Protectorate was established over the British sphere of influence encircled by French territory in 1896, judicially and administratively separate from the Colony. It preserved its tribal framework and was governed by District Commissioners, assisted by the Frontier Police Force (and later, the Court Messenger Force), a semi-military body raised in 1890. The Proclamation was received without incident, but the chiefs did not understand all that it implied. In 1898, following the first attempt to collect house tax, many chiefs in the Protectorate came out in revolt and attacked the English-speaking people, both black and white, and about 1,000 British subjects together with some American missionaries were killed. The resulting military operations to suppress this disorder were brought to a successful conclusion early in 1899, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

Poor communications in the hinterland were the principal obstacle to the country's economic and social development. At the turn of the century the first section of the Sierra Leone Railway was opened, but communication with most areas continued to be by creek and navigable rivers, or by rough bush-paths and head portage. The last section of the railway was completed just before the 1914-18 war. The railway facilitated the export of palm products, and later, as a result of an economic survey in the late twenties, of certain minerals, on which commodities the prosperity of the territory is founded. Road communications outside Freetown did not really exist until 1917-18, and it was not until 1928 that Protectorate trunk roads were seriously taken in hand. It was only in 1940 that the road system of the Protectorate and of the Colony were linked.

In these circumstances economic development has necessarily been slow, but an idea of the progress may be gained from the increase in the territory's revenue from £300,000 in 1906 to £5,273,301 in 1953.

## Chapter 3 : Administration

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The constitution of Sierra Leone is to be found in the following constitutional instruments :

- (i) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom dated 7th April, 1951, and 13th April, 1953, which constitute the office of Governor and the Executive Council and provide for the appointment of Judges and other officers, the grant of pardons and the disposal of Crown lands.
- (ii) The Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1951, as amended by the Sierra Leone Protectorate (Amendment) Order in Council dated 1st April, 1953, which defines the limits of the Protectorate, invests the Governor of



the Colony with the power of Governor of the Protectorate, and provides that the Executive Council of the Colony shall also be the Executive Council of the Protectorate.

- (iii) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated 9th April, 1951, and the Additional Instructions dated 8th April, 1953, relating to the membership, constitution, and procedure of the Executive Council, the responsibilities of Ministers, legislation, the disposition of Crown lands, appointments, and the grant of pardons in capital cases.
- (iv) The Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council dated 9th April, 1951, as amended by the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council dated 1st April, 1953, which provides for the constitution, powers and privileges of the Legislative Council, the qualifications for elected and nominated members, the precedence of members, and the legislative power and procedure of the Council.

By virtue of these instruments the constitutional instruments of 1924, 1929 and 1939 have been revoked.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members who are the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and of not less than four Ministers, who must be elected members of the Legislative Council, selected and appointed by the Governor by instrument under the Public Seal, for a term of not more than five years.

The Legislative Council consists of :

- (i) The Governor as President ;
- (ii) A Vice-President, who may or may not be a member of Council ;
- (iii) seven *ex officio* members, who are the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Medical Services, the Director of Education and the Director of Agriculture ;
- (iv) seven persons elected to represent the seven districts of the Colony ;
- (v) 12 persons elected by the District Councils of the Protectorate ;
- (vi) two persons elected by the unofficial members of the Protectorate Assembly, one of them being an African member nominated to the Assembly by the Governor, the other being an unofficial member of the Assembly representing a District thereon ; and
- (vii) two nominated members, appointed by the Governor by instrument under the Public Seal.

Power is vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members (without voting rights), and to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies among the *ex officio* or nominated members.

Decisions in the Legislative Council are reached by a majority of

votes, the Governor having neither an original nor a casting vote. The voting powers of the Vice-President or other presiding member are regulated by the Order in Council.

If upon any question before the Council the votes are equally divided the motion is declared lost. No business except that of adjournment may be transacted in the Legislative Council if objection is taken by any members present that there are less than 10 members present besides the President, Vice-President or other presiding member.

Certain powers are reserved to the Governor to declare that ordinances and motions not passed by the Legislature shall have effect if he considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government, subject to consultation with his Executive Council or, if his declaration is contrary to the advice of that Council, to authority being obtained from the Secretary of State.

The Governor is required to dissolve the Legislative Council at the end of five years from the last preceding election, if it has not been sooner dissolved. The next elections are due to be held in 1956.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1953

The Governor

Sir Robert de Zouche Hall, K.C.M.G.

The Colonial Secretary,

A. R. Macdonald Esq., C.M.G.

The Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate,

H. Childs Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.

The Attorney-General,

G. M. Paterson Esq., O.B.E., Q.C.

The Financial Secretary,

K. C. Jacobs Esq., C.B.E.

The Minister for Health, Agriculture and Forests,

Dr. M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E.

The Minister for Local Government, Education and Welfare,

A. M. Margai Esq.

The Minister for Works and Transport,

M. S. Mustapha Esq.

The Minister for Trade and Commerce, Posts and Telegraphs,

A. G. Randle Esq., M.B.E.

The Minister for Lands, Mines and Labour,

S. P. Stevens Esq.

The Minister Without Portfolio,

Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass II.

*Clerk of Executive Council,*

W. W. Wallace Esq., D.S.)



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
1953.

*President :*

The Governor, Sir Robert de Zouche Hall, K.C.M.G.

*Vice-President :*

E. S. Beoku-Betts Esq., M.B.E.

*Ex Officio Members :*

The Colonial Secretary	A. R. Macdonald Esq., C.M.G.
The Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate	H. Childs Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.
The Attorney-General	G. M. Patterson Esq., O.B.E., Q.C.
The Financial Secretary	K. C. Jacobs Esq., C.B.E.
The Director of Medical Services	Dr. E. Awunor Renner, O.B.E.
The Director of Education	P. S. Tregear Esq.
The Director of Agriculture	G. W. Lines Esq., M.B.E.

*Unofficial Members :*

- S. Patterson Esq. (First Nominated Member)
- Paramount Chief Alimami Jai Kai Kai (Member for Pujehun District)
- Dr. H. C. Bankole Bright (Member for Freetown Central Electoral District)
- J. C. O. Crowther Esq., J.P. (Member for Waterloo and British Koya Electoral District)
- The Rev. Paul L. Dunbar (Member for Kono District)
- Paramount Chief Alimami Dura II (Member for Bombali District)
- C. S. T. Edmondson Esq. (Second Nominated Member)
- Rev. Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn (Member for Moyamba District)
- Paramount Chief Kenewa Gamanga (Member for Kenema District)
- I. T. A. Wallace Johnson Esq. (Member for Wilberforce and York Electoral District)
- Lansana Kamara Esq. (Member for Koinadugu District)
- Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker (Member for Bo District)
- Paramount Chief Bai Kur (Member for Tonkolili District)
- A. M. Margai Esq. (First Protectorate Member)
- Dr. M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E. (Member for Bonthe District)
- Paramount Chief Alikali Modu III (Member for Port Loko District)
- M. S. Mustapha Esq. (Member for Freetown East Electoral District)
- A. G. Randle Esq., M.B.E. (Member for Sherbro Electoral District)
- Paramount Chief A. B. Samba (Member for Kailahun District)
- Siaka P. Stevens Esq. (Second Protectorate Member)

Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass II (Member for Kambia District)

C. M. A. Thompson Esq. (Member for Freetown West Electoral District)

J. Rogers Williams Esq. (Member for Kissy and Mountain Electoral District)

*Clerk : S. V. Wright Esq.*

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONY

For administrative purposes the territory is divided into the Colony and the Protectorate. The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession, as described in the previous chapter, under treaties entered into with native chiefs and tribal authorities from 1807 onwards. In detail it consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands, other small islets, and some small areas of territory inland. Of these areas only the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Island, York Island and the township of Bonthe, are administered as parts of the Colony, the other areas being administered in every respect as if they were within the Protectorate.

The Colony is administered by the following authorities :

- (a) The Freetown City Council (as constituted under the Freetown Municipality Ordinance Cap. 91) ;
- (b) The local authorities constituted under the Rural Area Ordinance, No. 11 of 1949 ;
- (c) The Sherbro Urban District Council.

*Freetown City Council.* The Council consists of the Mayor, aldermen and councillors. Four councillors are elected by each of the three wards of the City ; the Governor in Council may also appoint six councillors of whom at least two must be Africans. After election the councillors in turn elect three aldermen and the Mayor. The normal term of office of councillors is three years and for the Mayor one year.

The Council discharges a number of normal municipal responsibilities, including the provision of a fire brigade, markets and slaughter-houses, public parks and gardens, the care of public cemeteries, the lighting of thoroughfares and the recovery of water rates.

In addition, various "Tribal Headmen" in Freetown have certain prescribed administrative powers over the members of the indigenous tribes who reside within the municipality.

*Rural Area Council.* The Rural Area of the Colony, which comprises the whole Colony Peninsula including the Banana and Tasso Islands is administered under a three-tier system of local government, which was established in July, 1950. The base of the structure is made up of 28 Village Area Committees. Each of these elects a prescribed number of its members to a Rural District Council. There are six District Councils, and they perform the main executive duties of local government.



ment ; these include the construction and maintenance of roads, provision of water supplies, parks, gardens and other public places of recreation and the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses and cemeteries.

Each District Council elects one of its members to the Rural Area Council. The duties of this Council are to act as a channel of communication between the Central Government and the Rural District Councils and to assist, co-ordinate and supervise the Rural District Councils and Village Area Committees in the performance of their duties. Each Village Area Committee and District Council elects its own chairman. For the first three years of its existence, the Commissioner, Headquarters Judicial and Freetown Police Districts, was appointed President of Rural Area Council by the Governor, but the Council was authorised in March, 1953, to elect one of its elected members to be President, and Mr. R. G. O. King was subsequently elected.

Instead of the former house tax of 5s. per house the Rural Area Council is empowered to impose a rural area rate and the Village Area Committees are likewise empowered to impose a village improvement cess. A valuation of all premises in the area was carried out in 1950 and is being revised. The rural area rate on the assessed value of premises for 1953 was 1s. 6d. in the £. In addition the Village Area Committees imposed village improvement cesses ranging from 5d. to 1s. 8d. in the £.

With the help of funds from Central Government for community development, many Village Area Committees have been able to provide community centres and improved water supplies in their respective areas. The second annual inter-village competition for the best kept village which was begun in 1951 was carried out with much enthusiasm. A silver cup was presented to each of the six successful villages.

The Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the area has already received the approval of Government and development projects are well under way. This plan makes provision for the improvement of road communications, increased production of oil palm, fruits, vegetables and fish, which it is hoped will result in a general rise in the standard of living of the people in the area.

*Sherbro Urban District Council.* The Sherbro Urban District, which includes the town of Bonthe, York Island and adjacent small islands, lies within the District of Bonthe. The Sherbro Urban District is administered as part of the Colony, while the rest of Bonthe District (the greater part) is administered by the District Commissioner as part of the Protectorate.

In order to re-organise the administration of the Sherbro Urban District on a popular basis along lines proposed by a Committee appointed by the Governor to recommend a more appropriate form of local government for the District, the Sherbro Urban District Council Ordinance was passed in December, 1950. The Ordinance repeals and replaces the Sherbro Judicial District Ordinance which was originally enacted in 1923, and it makes provision for a Sherbro Urban District



Council, which consists of eight councillors, two elected by each of the three wards into which the District is divided, one nominated by the Governor, and *ex officio* the Medical Officer, Bonthe. The Council has chosen one of the elected councillors to be president. It exercises functions similar to those exercised by the Freetown City Council and by the various local authorities created under the Rural Area Ordinance, No. 11 of 1949.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate is divided into 12 administrative districts, each of which is in the charge of a District Commissioner. These districts are grouped into three Provinces, which are administered by Provincial Commissioners to whom the District Commissioners are directly responsible. The Provincial Commissioners are responsible to the Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Bo and who is responsible to the Governor for the general administration of the whole Protectorate.

It may be helpful to preface this brief account of the administration of the Protectorate with a word or two regarding the duties of the district administrative staff. In his administrative capacity a District Commissioner is the representative of the Colonial Government in the district committed to his charge. He is the lynch-pin on which the success of the whole system of government depends. It is his part to integrate the efforts of others, both official and unofficial, and to direct them into the most productive courses. His enthusiasm, energy and example will bear fruit in direct proportion to the degree in which they are displayed and there can be few jobs of importance to-day in which these qualities are more vital, or their effect more quickly apparent in the results they produce.

The District Commissioner is responsible for the collection of the tax and other revenue in his district. He is also a sub-treasury accountant, who disburses monies for the payment of staff and for the various expenses of his departments. He co-ordinates the activities of the officers of the technical departments. With a small detachment of the Court Messenger Force he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the friend and adviser of the paramount chiefs, the tribal authorities and the people. He is the support of recognised native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy. He is President of the District Council and supervises the work of the Native Administrations and the Native Courts, and, if necessary, is expected to construct a road, or a school, or a dispensary, and to perform any duty for which the recognised technical staff may not be available. The claims on him are multifarious and unending, and he is always on duty.

As in other parts of Africa the basis of social life is the family. Either for protection, or for co-operation in husbandry, or through



inter-marriage, families have combined to form villages. The villages have for some similar reasons combined to form the extended village, or section, while a number of sections constitute the chiefdom which is the principal administrative unit of the Protectorate. Altogether there are 149 of these chiefdoms. The estimated total population of the Protectorate in 1952 was over 1,888,000, giving an average of over 12,500 in each chiefdom. Each is in the charge of a paramount chief, who is elected and assisted by an advisory council known as the tribal authority. This is composed of the section chiefs and sub-chiefs and the headmen of the larger villages, together with a number of elders who no longer take any active part in public life, but whose opinions and advice are respected. At the present time tribal authorities are not rigidly constituted, but any attempt on the part of a chief to give preference to his own friends is resisted. The aim is to ensure that representation shall be in the ratio of one member to 40 adult males of the population.

In 1936 a measure of organised local administration was introduced as an experiment in two chiefdoms. Chiefdom treasuries were established, and all males of marriageable age were required to pay an annual tax, usually fixed at 4s. and assessable in the same manner as the Government house tax, in return for which they were relieved of the communal services formerly required of them. Since their establishment the rate of chiefdom tax has been increased in all chiefdoms and it now varies between 11s. and 20s. In addition, court fees and fines, together with any other fees ordinarily paid personally to a chief, were credited to the public revenue of the chiefdom. From these revenues the chief and other officials were paid fixed stipends, and payments were made for services which were formerly performed free.

By the end of 1953, 144 chiefdoms were organised on these lines, leaving only five chiefdoms unorganised. Their total estimated revenue for 1953 amounted to £405,801. Their funds are spent on social services, such as small primary schools and minor medical and health measures, offices and court houses. Afforestation on a small scale is being attempted, and the organisation of seed-farms and other agricultural activities is in hand. The Central Government provides guidance and supervision and assists with small financial grants, but the main activities are run by the people themselves and paid for with their own money. In time, it is hoped that all chiefdoms will become organised Native Administrations.

Every chiefdom, whether re-organised as a Native Administration or not, constitutes a separate administrative unit. Some chiefdoms are too small to form satisfactory economic units, and where this is so there is a tendency for two or more to amalgamate.

During 1949 and 1950 it became clear that there was need for local government units of a size capable of undertaking functions which were beyond the resources of the Native Administrations. This need was particularly felt in connection with plans for local economic development. Accordingly the District Councils Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950) was enacted, under the provisions of which the District Councils,



which had been established in 1946 as advisory bodies, were reconstituted as bodies corporate with executive and financial functions, charged with responsibility for promoting the development of the districts and the welfare of the people of the districts. The Ordinance was brought into effect on 1st January, 1951.

A District Council sits under the presidency of the District Commissioner. Its membership comprises the paramount chief of each chiefdom in the district, one or more members elected by the tribal authorities of each chiefdom (the number of each chiefdom's representatives depend on the population of the chiefdom) and three additional members, natives of or residents in the district concerned, who are elected by the District Council. A District Council normally meets twice a year, business in the interim being carried on through committees, the chief of which is the General Purposes and Finance Committee, which meets under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner and is responsible for the detailed control of the District development plan and of expenditure under the District Council's annual estimates.

So far the main purpose which has guided the work of the District Councils has been the economic development of the districts, already referred to in Part I. But the stage has now been set for the next advance in the establishment of local government in the Protectorate.

At the end of 1951 Mr. H. W. Davidson, then Deputy Financial Secretary, was seconded by the Governor to examine the possibilities of enlarging the responsibilities and financial resources of the District Councils. His report was submitted in August, 1952, and recommended that the functions of District Councils be extended by transferring to them the responsibility either wholly or in part, for some of the public services hitherto discharged by the Central Government. The report, which was adopted as an interim step in the development of local government in Sierra Leone, also recommended that certain items of Central Government revenue should be transferred to the district Councils to enable them to finance the transferred services. The proposals made by Mr. Davidson were accepted by the District Councils and in 1953 estimates of revenue and expenditure incorporating the new proposals were drawn up by all District Councils and became effective from 1st January, 1954. The District Councils have thus expanded from bodies responsible solely for the economic development of their districts to genuine local government authorities with direct responsibility for the maintenance and expansion of public services within their districts.

Above the District Councils is the Protectorate Assembly. This is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and it comprises official and unofficial members. The three Provincial Commissioners, the Development Secretary and representatives of the Agricultural, Education, Forestry, Medical and Public Works Departments are official members. The unofficial members consist of two representatives from each of the District Councils, together with six members nominated by the Governor. Originally all the representatives from District Councils



were paramount chiefs. Recently, however, persons other than chiefs have in some cases been chosen by District Councils, and five such persons are members of the Protectorate Assembly. Of the six nominated members, four are Africans nominated to represent interests not represented on District Councils ; of the other two (who may be African or European), one represents commercial interests and the other mission interests in the Protectorate.

The terms of reference of the Assembly are to advise on any matters referred to it by the Governor ; to make recommendations to Government on matters affecting the Protectorate as a whole ; to consider matters referred to it by District Councils ; and to advise on expenditure from the Protectorate Mining Benefits Fund. This latter is a fund established by law into which monies in respect of mining rights, mining leases and water rights are paid : the proceeds of the fund are applied to the financing of schemes which would be legitimate charges on the funds of the Native Administrations, but which are beyond their present resources.

The Assembly met in Bo in October for the dispatch of ordinary business.

## Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Regulations regarding weights and measures in Sierra Leone are laid down in the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Cap. 262, as amended in minor details by later provisions. The units of weights and measures used are the same as those used in the United Kingdom. Standards, verified by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, are obtained from the United Kingdom from time to time and kept at the Treasury.

The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and other police officers down to the rank of sub-inspector have the powers of Deputy Inspectors in the Colony. Inspectors of produce carry out these duties in the Protectorate. It is the duty of such inspectors to examine, test and stamp or mark any weight or measure which is brought to them. All such weights and measures are in any event tested once every two years, and in addition surprise tests are carried out from time to time.

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Township Maps . . . . .	1:10,000	2	6		Available for : Bo, Magburaka, Bonthe, Kenema, Segbwema.

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Wall Map of West Africa . . . . .	1:2,000,000	2	0 0	Mounted on rollers







